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Part One
Pages 1-8

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MAY CALL FOR BIDS TO-DAY

Washington Speculation Concerning the Bond Issue.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS UNKNOWN

J. Pierpont Morgan in Consultation with Him and Secretary Carlisle—Various Rumors Afloat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—J. Pierpont Morgan and the other visitors from New-York, who came over to discuss the financial outlook with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and who since their arrival have kept out of the way of all persons who desired to ascertain the purpose and results of their visit, have remained in seclusion from the press, and the outcome of their talk with Secretary Carlisle and the President not even is conjectured.

There were rumors about the Capitol this afternoon that the bond issue had been postponed indefinitely, but for what reason was not stated. This was after Mr. Morgan had made an early visit to the White House and after the Cabinet had held an unusually long session lasting four hours. The report of an abandonment of the proposition to sell new bonds was not accepted as reasonable, and it is understood that the long discussion in the Cabinet was devoted to consideration not of the idea of doing without bonds, but to the consideration of the description of bonds that could be issued most advantageously under existing law.

The opinion is almost unanimous in Congress that if there is to be a replenishment of the gold supply it will have to be effected without help from Congress. Mr. Springer was right in expecting that the House would approve the rule brought in to dispose of the Administration bill, but it would be difficult to find anybody who believes that the same vote can be had for the bill that was secured for the rule, which met with practically no opposition.

If time is valuable, the Administration will save it by at once calling for bids for bonds. Should the Springer bill go to the Senate that body probably would send it to the Finance Committee, although there would be an effort made to have it at once taken up without reference. Once in the Finance Committee, where the members are not even united on the silver question, and are divided on every other, it would be as dead as all the other financial propositions that have been consigned to the keeping of the financial cranks who make up the aggregation to which is consigned the financial undertakings of the Fifty-third Congress.

Although Cabinet officers are extremely reticent about the intentions of the Administration, it is surmised, from information derived through one of them, that there may be a call for bids for bonds to-morrow or a day after, or, at the very latest, as early as Thursday.

The bank-hating members of Congress are disposed to resent the consultation of the Secretary with the New-York bankers, and this wise and prudent course may affect in some degree the prospect of the Springer bill for passage. Meanwhile, the House Republicans, through Mr. Reed, have demonstrated their incapacity to deal with the subject of financial relief, and also their lack of preparation to make anything out of an extra session of Congress, if one should be called by the President.

BAD SITUATION IN THE SENATE.

The Outlook for Financial Legislation Decidedly Poor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Although Secretary Carlisle has not replied to the comprehensive requests contained in the Hill and Allison resolutions relative to the condition of the Treasury, the statement he has made in reply to the Stewart resolution of inquiry, that in the year ending Dec. 31, 1895, the receipts over expenditures will exceed $22,500,000, has caused much discouragement to those who had hoped that some financial legislation would be enacted in the present session. The opinion is expressed that Mr Carlisle might have postponed this statement for a few days at least, instead of giving it to the country at a critical moment. There unquestionably has been a disposition in the Senate to pass a bill empowering the Secretary to issue loan certificates in order to keep the Treasury on an even keel, but in the face of Mr. Carlisle's statement that the receipts of the Government soon will exceed the expenditures this disposition has received a serious check.

The Senate to-day did not develop anything sensational in connection with the financial question, Mr. McPherson again deferring to the opinion of others and making no effort to call up his resolution to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of the Sherman Emergency Bond bill. The Finance Committee at its regular meeting discussed for an hour or more the advisability of reporting a bill of some kind and pigeonholed the Sherman bill. When the committee met, Mr. McPherson asked the authority of the committee to report this bill, or a modification of it, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds at 3 per cent. in order to make good the deficit in the Treasury.

After discussion, the committee decided by a vote of 6 to 5 that it would not permit Mr. McPherson to make such a report. The Jones bill then was placed under fire, and Mr. Jones moved that all but the ninth section be stricken out, and this was agreed to informally on the ground that any member had a right to modify his bill as he saw fit. The ninth section provided for the unlimited coinage of silver, the Government to have the seigniorage. When a motion was made that the bill as curtailed should be reported favorably to the Senate, Mr. Vest popped up with his free-coinage bill as a substitute. This led to much talk, and the question was not settled when the committee adjourned.

The point made by Mr. Jones and another free-silver Senator was that there was nothing to be gained by forcing a free-coinage bill upon the consideration of the Senate at this time because it would be certain to be vetoed if it should reach the President. Some of the silver men think that a measure calling for unlimited coinage might stand some show of becoming a law. The discovery that the silver men are divided on this question is not the least interesting outcome of the situation. A member of the committee to-night said he did not believe, in view of to-day's developments, that the silver Senators on the committee would be able to agree on any bill. The impression prevails that the Finance Committee will permit matters to run along in their present course.

Senator Teller this afternoon said to a

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ALL THE PASSENGERS ROBBED

Amateur Robbers on a Santa Fe Train—The Express Agent Saved the Property Under His Care.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Feb. 5.—As a west-bound Santa Fé train stopped at Sylvia, twenty miles west of here, last night to take on coal two men crawled into the cab, at the same time covering Engineer Kearney and his fireman with guns. They robbed the engineer and fireman of their money, about $40, and ordered them to march to the express car and break open the door. A demand was made upon the messenger, Jesse Ruble, to open the safe, but when he refused the robbers abandoned the idea of robbing the express car.

They then marched the engineer and fireman with a sack into the passenger coach, and while one man held the trainmen the other covered the passengers and ordered "hands up." Thus they went through the train, dumping pocketbooks, watches, knives, and revolvers into the sack. One lady bought a ticket at Hutchinson for a Colorado point, and the ticket agent here says she had at least $300 when she purchased her ticket. The robbers were very cool and deliberate, taking fully an hour to do their work. When they entered the coach about the first man they covered was Conductor McGrath and his brakeman, and they, too, were robbed. After the work of plundering the coaches was over the engineer and fireman were marched back to their posts and ordered to "pull out," which they did.

After the robbers passed through the first coach the conductor and brakeman started to leave the car and raise an alarm in the town, but they were discovered by more robbers standing on the ground, on each side of the train, who ordered them back into the coaches. Farmers are out well armed trailing the robbers, who rode off in a southeasterly direction. Officers of the railroad company are convinced that the work was done by amateurs, as Sylvia is a long distance from the Territory line. As there is snow on the ground, it will be an easy matter to follow them.

HIGHER RATES FOR CITY BONDS

Three and One-half Per Cent. Interest Is to be Paid—Awards by the Board of Estimate.

Controller Fitch, at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, asked for permission to make the rate of interest on city bonds 3½ per cent. instead of 3. This was granted.

The Controller said that the United States Government is likely to offer bonds on a 3½ per cent. basis, and that, in view of this fact, the city could not sell its bonds when only 3 per cent. interest is to be paid. He found this to be the case recently when he offered a large number of 3 per cent. bonds for sale.

The Board of Estimate appropriated $21,792.43 for the expenses of the Rapid-Transit Commission to April 1.

The Controller was authorized to issue $113,000 in revenue bonds for the completion of Corlears Hook Park.

President Clausen of the Park Board asked for an appropriation of $1,000 to pay for soundings for a bridge at City Island. The estimate was by Engineer Boller, who built the Macomb's Dam Bridge, and President Barker said:

"The City Island bridge ought to be built, but I have no confidence in Engineer Boller or his estimates. He exceeded his estimates on the Macomb's drawbridge by $100,000, and that, with the general history of the Park Department, is sufficient for me to oppose this.

"The records of the Park Department in matters that come before this board remind me of a Chinese laundry ticket. It is impossible to make head or tail out of them."

President Clausen wanted to reply, but Mayor Strong called for order.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE BEATEN

Held Responsible for Losses in the Storm at Charleston, S. C.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 5.—Three cases, involving the payment of insurance policies upon property in Charleston, S. C., that was damaged by the great storm that swept the South Atlantic Coast Aug. 27, 1893, were decided in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here to-day. Judge Goff of West Virginia delivered the opinion in the cases of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, and the American Insurance Company of New-York, against the Charleston Bridge Company, and Judge Morris that in the case of the Phoenix Company against the Willcox & Gibbs Guano Company. The only point involved in these suits was the question of whether the damage done to the property resulted from high water, for which it was expressly stipulated that no damage would be paid. The policies on the bridge over Ashley River were for $15,000 each; that on the Guano Company's wharf property was for $6,500. The insurance companies contended that the damage resulted from the unprecedented high water, but the jury found for the property owners, holding that the injury was caused by the high wind. The breaking down of the Charleston Bridge was caused by several vessels, which broke loose from their moorings, being blown up against it. The decision of the lower court was affirmed in each case.

A GIFT TO RICHMOND MASONS

A Bible Once Owned by Lafayette Presented to a Lodge.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 5.—An incident of both social and historic interest occurred in the meeting of Richmond Lodge, No. 10, F. and A. M., to-night over a Bible that was once owned by the Marquis de Lafayette. The Marquis spent part of the year 1824 here, being particularly interested in Virginia, where a great deal of his important Revolutionary service was performed. In this city he was entertained most hospitably, the ball given him being one of the most brilliant in Richmond's history.

Lafayette was an enthusiastic Mason, and during his stay visited Richmond Lodge. He was introduced to the brethren by Worshipful Master William Mitchell, and was accorded grand honors. Mitchell was afterward Grand Master of Virginia. Lafayette presented him with a fine Bible as a keepsake, and, through Mr. Mitchell's daughter, Mrs. Virginia Mitchell Allen, this was to-night given to the lodge.

ARKANSAS PEOPLE WORRIED BY BEASTS.

The Settlements Invaded—A Child Carried Away by a Bear.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 5.—Wild beasts are making existence miserable for inhabitants along the Saline and Canadian bottoms of this State. The continued snow has driven the bears and panthers from their hiding places. A report from Danville, Yell County, is to the effect that a bear ran off with the four-year-old child of David Baker, a farmer living near that place, early this morning, while Mrs. Baker was milking. A statement comes from Hot Springs that the farmers residing along the Saline River bottoms are losing hundreds of cattle and hogs, while several people have narrowly escaped being killed by wild beasts in the same neighborhood.

New-York Is Waiting.

In the absence of definite news from Washington regarding the bond issue, the security market yesterday lost some of the vigor it had manifested in preceding days, and rates for foreign exchange rallied somewhat. The common expectation down town is that proposals for bonds will be officially issued not later than to-morrow night. No gold was returned to the Sub-Treasury, but $300,000 was taken out for domestic account.

JUST A PLAIN COLD WAVE

Due to an Industrious Chilling Blast Breeder in the Northwest.

MILES OF ICE FROM UP THE HUDSON

Solid Mass from Shore to Shore at Ninety-Sixth Street—But the Mercury Went Lower Twice Last Winter.

J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, broke a twenty-two-year record in this city yesterday, and the weather, which is under the care of his department, demolished its record for the Winter.

Local Forecaster Dunn has been in charge of the Weather Bureau in this city twenty-two years, and Mr. Morton is the first Secretary who has visited him.

The mercury in the official thermometer on the tower of the Weather Bureau stopped at 12° above zero at midnight Monday just long enough to allow the sharp-eyed officials to make a record, and then, before a thirty-five-mile-an-hour gale from the northwest, began to work rapidly downward, its object seeming to be to cover itself with the bulb.

The wind blew steadily all night, and when, at 8 A. M., it was racing over the city at a twenty-seven-mile gait, the thermometer indicated just 6°.

It yielded a point to the sun at 10 A. M. and registered 7°, and at noon had risen 3° higher. The quicksilver clung tenaciously about the ten-degree mark until the sun had drifted over the Jersey hills, and then, freed from the only opposition to its descending tendency, made a rush over the lost ground, and at 8 o'clock last night it had returned to the 8 A. M. point—6°.

Even there it did not stop, for when the observers at midnight were looking over the telegraphic tales of frigidity from all parts of the country, the thermometer outside their workshop was at zero.

There were two days in 1893 when it was colder than it was yesterday, the mercury on Jan. 11 and Jan. 6. of that year being 1° above zero. The record of Dec. 29, 1894, compares very favorably with that of yesterday, having been 7° above.

There was nothing irregular about the frigidity. Mr. Dunn remarked that it was nothing but a regular cold wave—a spreading over the country of gelid air, not at all different, except in temperature, from that which twice made a record in the Weather Bureau, Dec. 31, 1880, and Jan. 10, 1875, when, instead of 6° above, the mark was 6° below.

Nor is that all Mr. Forecaster Dunn remarked, for he averred yesterday afternoon, on his skill as a forecaster, that New-Yorkers would need more wraps to-day than they needed yesterday if they intended to keep pace with the descent of the slippery metal in the Government bulb.

An area of high pressure in the Northwest gets all the blame for the discomfort of New-Yorkers. Mr. Dunn says this area can most aptly be compared to a great mass of ice that revolves on an axis and gives out to fast-flying winds quantities of chilling blasts for gratuitous distribution.

That wind did its work with a will, for it tired only in the middle of the day, when it reduced its speed to eighteen miles an hour, and rested just long enough to go at it harder than ever when the sun went down.

The Hudson sent down on the outgoing morning tide miles of ice, in places stretching from side to side, almost choking steam navigation and stalling completely small sailing craft. For the first time this Winter the water between Whitehall Street and Governors Island was covered with a layer of slush and ice.

At the turning of the tide, at 11 o'clock, great floes were packed tightly into the Staten Island, West Brooklyn, South Brooklyn, and Wall Street Ferry slips, and, until the power that forced them in forced them out again, the slips looked as they did in blizzard days.

On the North and East Rivers at various points the ice was very thick. At Ninety-sixth Street the Hudson is frozen from shore to shore.

It was so cold in the Fourth District Court, where Civil Justice George F. Roesch presides, that the lawyers present, headed by Alfred B. Jaworower, presented a petition to the Justice complaining of the lack of heat in the courtroom, and requesting that something be done immediately to have the atmosphere made warmer. The petition of the lawyers will be forwarded to the Controller. The courtroom is in the Florence Building, First Street and Second Avenue.

COLDEST OF THE SEASON.

Frozen to Death at Chicago While Searching for a Nurse.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Chicago to-day experienced the coldest weather thus far this year, the official thermometer at the Auditorium registering 15° below zero. There is intense suffering in the homes of the poor, and many persons have been more or less severely frostbitten. Mrs. Schroeder, seventy-five years old, left her home this morning in search of a nurse, one of the family being ill. She had gone but a short distance when she fell. The intense cold chilled the blood in her veins, and, weak and worn, she died before succor arrived. William Chase, a homeless laborer, was found in a doorway early this morning with his right arm and the right side of his body and face frozen. He was taken to a hospital, where it is said there is no hope of his recovery.

TORONTO, Feb. 5.—Intensely cold weather prevails throughout Ontario and Quebec. At midnight it was 15° below zero in this city and 24° below at Montreal and Ottawa.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 5.—The coldest weather of the season was experienced to-day throughout the Wyoming Valley. In this city the thermometer stood 4° below zero. At Glen Summit it is reported 20° below.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 5.—At midnight the thermometer registered 10° below zero, with the mercury falling rapidly. A north wind, with snow flurries, has caused the streets to be almost deserted. Another cold wave is promised for to-morrow.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 5.—The mercury did not rise higher than 11° above zero to-day. It was 3° above at 6 A. M. At 6 o'clock to-night it was 5° above.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 5.—No street cars have run since morning on account of snow drifted on the track by the heavy wind. This has been the worst day of the season in this section. Twenty Merrimac people, employed in factories here, could not get home to-night by reason of the blockade.

LENOX, Mass., Feb. 5.—The west wind is sweeping over these hilltops at a fearful rate to-night, piling the snow into high drifts. The mercury has not been higher than 2° above zero to-day, and to-night it is 10° below and rapidly falling. It is by far the coldest and most disagreeable night of the Winter.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 5.—High wind and zero temperature are the weather conditions to-night. Heavy seas sweep down the bay and across the harbor, interfering with steamboat travel.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 5.—This has been the most uncomfortable day of the Winter. At 9:30 o'clock to-night the mercury was 10° below zero, and was still dropping, with a high wind.

NO MOTIVE CAN BE IMAGINED

James Nutt Fatally Shoots a Woman and Seriously Wounds a Hired Man in a Kansas Farm House.

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 5.—James Nutt was brought to Atchison to-day by the Sheriff for fatally shooting Mrs. Jesse P. Payton, at her home, near Muscotah, and firing three bullets into the body of Leonard Colnan, the hired man. Nutt stopped at the Payton residence yesterday en route home to his farm, from Horton. Mr. and Mrs. Payton formerly lived on Nutt's farm and kept house for him. Payton was not at home, but Colnan was in the room.

After supper Nutt arose to go, hesitated a moment, then pulled a small revolver out of his pocket, and commenced firing at Mrs. Payton. The first shot struck her in the arm, the next in the back of the head, the ball coming out in front through the jawbone. Colnan sprang at Nutt, receiving a bullet in his arm and another in his forehead that glanced so as to pass around the outside of the skull. The men grappled, and Colnan received another shot in the side before he got Nutt down, and the five chambers of the revolver were emptied. Colnan called to Mrs. Payton to hand him a stick of stove wood. Mrs. Payton, who was still conscious, crawled to Colnan with an axe. The plucky hired man then beat Nutt over the head with the flat side of the axe until he was insensible.

Colnan ran to the neighbors and secured assistance. Nutt was bound hand and foot, and Mrs. Payton and Colnan then lost consciousness. The latter will recover, but Mrs. Payton's injuries are said to be fatal. Nutt's head and face were beaten badly, but he is not dangerously injured. He was able to see his wife and child to-day. The motive for the crime is not known. The hired man says there was not a word said during Nutt's visit that would give a clue to the motive.

James Nutt came to Atchison County about ten years ago, shortly after he had killed Lyman Dukes, a member of the Legislature in Uniontown, Penn., and was acquitted. Dukes had slandered Nutt's sister, shot his father, and then, it is alleged, bribed the jury, and was acquitted.

GREENHUT'S AFFIDAVIT ATTACKED

Lawyer Mack's Sensational Statements—The Case of the Two Young Petitioners in Court.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Judge Grosscup this morning took up the investigation of the connection of Charles J. Heinsheimer and S. I. Wormser with the Whisky Trust case. The names of these two were signed to the petition for a receivership, it is claimed, entirely without their authority.

The Court stated that he had in his possession an affidavit from President Greenhut declaring that he had authority to affix the two names. When he had read this Attorney Julian Mack said: "I am prepared to state, on information and belief, that that affidavit is an unmitigated falsehood."

Judge Grosscup seemed somewhat startled at this statement. He demanded that Mr. Mack procure affidavits from New-York at once confirming this statement, and said he was determined to fix the responsibility for the connection of these two young men with the case.

Attorney Mack caused another sensation when he accused Attorney Burry, who represents Mr. Greenhut, of saying, in private conversation: "I believe my client lied about this matter."

This closed the matter until Thursday morning, when affidavits can be procured from Goodhart & Co. and Heinsheimer and Wormser.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 5.—President Greenhut was at his desk this morning. He said he expected the three receivers to-morrow, but did not think any one of them would remain permanently. As President of the trust, he expected to stay at headquarters, while taking no part in the management of the business. Mr. Greenhut added: "The corporation will have to go out of business unless money is raised to keep it going. If the stockholders will furnish the money a reorganization can be effected. If there is no reorganization the plants at Peoria will be operated separately."

THE TENNESSEE GOVERNORSHIP

Meeting of the General Assembly in Joint Session to Canvas the Returns.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 5.—The General Assembly met in joint session to-day for the purpose of opening and publishing the returns of the late Gubernatorial election. H. Clay Evans was present, with his counsel, and the galleries were packed.

After the resolution had been read calling for the joint session, Senator Butler, Republican, presented a protest, in which he attacked the constitutionality of the contest bill, recently passed, and insisted that the returns be opened and published in accordance with the Constitution. The protest was ordered spread upon the minutes. The call of the counties was then taken, and the returns read. A number of counties were objected to by both sides, and under the new law the returns from such counties cannot be published until after an investigation.

TORTURED BY MASKED ROBBERS

Small Chance of Recovery for the Victim of Their Brutality.

SHARON, Penn., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Mary Bechler, aged sixty years, a widow, living two miles west of Greenville, Mercer County, was found bound and gagged yesterday morning, and her chances of recovery are doubtful.

Three masked men entered her residence Sunday night at 11 o'clock by smashing in the door. Failing by threats to make her disclose the hiding place of her wealth, they held her feet in the blaze of a lamp and otherwise tortured her. The women had placed several hundred dollars in the bank The robbers took everything of value. The woman is nearly blind.

The State Medical Society.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The eighty-ninth annual meeting of the State Medical Society began here to-day. About 300 persons were present. George Henry Fox of New-York, the President, read his inaugural address, in which he spoke of the improvement in medical education facilities during past years. About forty new members were elected. The afternoon and evening sessions were given over to the reading and discussion of papers. Those whose names were upon the programme as participants were Drs. De Garmo, Dallas, Waldo, Edebohls, Krug, Brettauer, Von Ramdohr, Diell, Boldt, Currier, Jackson, Fordyce, and Morrow of New-York City, Chase and Pilcher of Brooklyn, Durand of Rochester, Howe of Buffalo, Elsner, Breese, and Jacobson of Syracuse, and Finch of Broadalbin.

A Dinner to the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Postmaster General Bissell to-night gave a dinner to the President and Cabinet, at which covers were laid for nineteen, as follows: President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Miss Morton, Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, Richard Watson Gilder and Mrs. Perrine, and Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell.

The Fender Saved His Life.

Mr. Brecker of 65 Stanton Street was struck by Cable Car No. 23, at Broadway and Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon and rolled over and over by the fender for a hundred feet or more.

In trying to dodge a truck he got in the way of the car. The gripman, it was said, was not in any way to blame for the accident. Brecker was attended by a surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital, and sent home.

DELAY OF LA GASCOGNE

Agent Forget Not Alarmed About the French Steamship.

MAY HAVE BROKEN HER MACHINERY

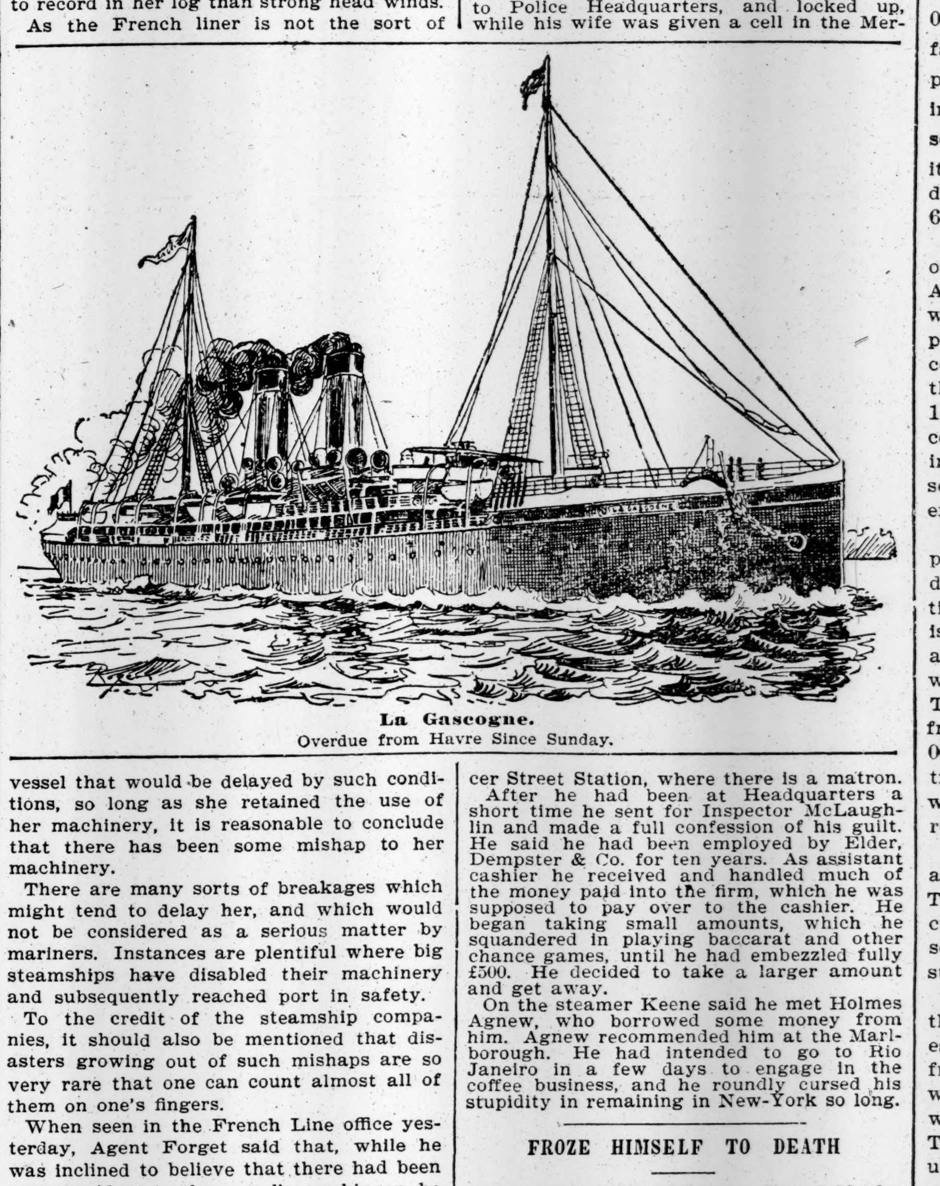
Overdue Since Sunday—Incoming European Vessels Do Not Report Weather That Would Harm Her.

Up to a late hour last night the overdue French Line steamship La Gascogne, which should have arrived at this port Sunday morning, had not been sighted.

In the fact that other transatlantic steamships are reaching port on schedule time, or very nearly so, there is warrant for the conclusion that the Havre liner has had something more than heavy weather to contend with.

The Runic, from Liverpool; the Werkendam, from Rotterdam, and the Pontiac, from Gibraltar, were among the arrivals yesterday. Neither of the ships had any extraordinary weather conditions to report. The Werkendam encountered strong northerly and westerly gales, accompanied by high seas, and the Captain of the Runic says that his ship had moderately good weather throughout the journey. The Pontiac, which traversed the course taken by La Gascogne, had nothing more startling to record in her log than strong head winds.

As the French liner is not the sort of vessel that would be delayed by such conditions, so long as she retained the use of her machinery, it is reasonable to conclude that there has been some mishap to her machinery.



La Gascogne.
Overdue from Havre Since Sunday.

There are many sorts of breakages which might tend to delay her, and which would not be considered as a serious matter by mariners. Instances are plentiful where big steamships have disabled their machinery and subsequently reached port in safety.

To the credit of the steamship companies, it should also be mentioned that disasters growing out of such mishaps are so very rare that one can count almost all of them on one's fingers.

When seen in the French Line office yesterday, Agent Forget said that, while he was inclined to believe that there had been some accident to the vessel's machinery, he had no fears for her safe arrival in port.

"The vessel sailed from Havre," Mr. Forget said, "at 11 o'clock A. M. Jan. 26. This would make her due to arrive on the morning of Sunday last, if nothing had happened out of the ordinary. This is her second voyage here since she was put in dry dock at St. Nazaire to be overhauled and fitted with new machinery. It was expected that her new boilers would make her a seven-day vessel in ordinary weather. She left Havre on her previous trip this way Dec. 23, a day late, reaching this port on the night of Dec. 31."

The vessel has on board 162 passengers, of whom 30 are in the saloon, 14 in the second cabin, and 118 in the steerage. The crew, numbering 210, swells the total number of all on board, to 372.

La Gascogne is similar in design, and construction to La Champagne, La Bourgogne, and La Bretagne. She is a screw steamship of 7,290 tons, and is comparatively a new vessel, having been launced in 1886. The hull is of steel, and is divided by eleven water-tight compartments.

As originally constructed, the vessel was fitted with four masts and was square-rigged forward. During her recent overhauling, she was altered to a tow-masted schooner rig. Another noticeable outward change was an increase in the height and diameter of her funnels.

The ship measures 480 feet in length, and has a beam of 52 feet and 3 inches. She has been remarkably free from accident or mishap of any kind, and that, in fact, can be said of most all the transatlantic vessels of the French Line. Their journeys back and forth have, as a rule, been as uneventful as the swing of a pendulum and about as regular. La Champagne broke the monotony a bit by grounding on a mudbank in harbor about a year ago, but she floated off a few hours later, none the worse for her brief sojourn on the bank.

One effect of the non-arrival of La Gascogne has been to call attention to other ships whose voyages have been delayed. The two most notable cases of this sort which have happened recently were those of the Ems, which disabled her machinery in midocean and was towed to Fayal, and that of the Umbria, which was due to arrive here on a Christmas Day, and which did not appear until New Year's Day. Except for the delays, none of the passengers were any the worse for the experience.

Wherever the laggard is just now, her voyagers will doubtless experience some arcticlike weather before they reach port. The South does not seem to be the correct locality for that special kind of weather to emanate from, but the ships that arrived from Southern waters yesterday came into port with rigging and sides masses of ice, while the transatlantic vessels had no such decorations.

The steamship Justin, from Brazilian ports, reached harbor yesterday with sides, decks, and rigging thickly coated with ice. Capt. Bisson said he encountered the cold wave off Barnegat, or, rather, that it seemed to overtake him there. The wind blew half a gale, and sent the spray flying over the ship. Every shower froze where it fell, and the Justin looked like a wanderer from the arctic when she came into port.

The schooner Southern Cross had a similar experience. The vessel is from Carthagena, twenty-four days out. Two members of the crew were badly frostbitten.

The British steamship Ardancorrah, from Cuba, came into port one mass of ice.

HELD FOR THEFT IN LIVERPOOL

James Keene, an Assistant Cashier, and His Wife Arrested at a Hotel—The Husband Confesses Stealing $10,000.

James Keene and his wife, Ida Katherine Keene, were arrested yesterday at the Hotel Marlborough, Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, where they have been guests since their arrival from Southampton on the American liner Berlin on Jan. 29 last. Keene is wanted in Liverpool, where he is charged with embezzling $10,000 from the firm of Elder, Dempster & Co. The firm acts as agents in England for the British and African Ocean Transport Steamship Company and for the African Steamship Company.

Keene was employed by the company as assistant cashier.

The arrests were made by Central Office detectives, under instructions from Inspector McLaughlin, who received a cablegram from the Head Constable of Liverpool last Monday asking for the arrest of the Keenes. Just why Mrs. Keene should have been included in the order is not clear, as she has apparently no connection with the alleged dishonesty of her husband. The cablegram, however, requested that she be taken into custody, and a careful description of both husband and wife was sent to the Inspector by the English authorities, who will have the couple extradited as soon as possible.

The cablegram stated that Keene had £1,500 in his possession, and the detectives on searching the room occupied by the Keenes, found a handsome, japanned box, which contained $5,000 in American gold. This was all the money Keene had, except some small change in his pockets.

Mr. and Mrs. Keene were taken before Justice Taintor, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, and remanded until this morning. Then Keene was taken to Police Headquarters, and locked up, while his wife was given a cell in the Mercer Street Station, where there is a matron.

After he had been at Headquarters a short time he sent for Inspector McLaughlin and made a full confession of his guilt. He said he had been employed by Elder, Dempster & Co. for ten years. As assistant cashier he received and handled much of the money paid into the firm, which he was supposed to pay over to the cashier. He began taking small amounts, which he squandered in playing baccarat and other chance games, until he had embezzled fully £500. He decided to take a larger amount and get away.

On the steamer Keene said he met Holmes Agnew, who borrowed some money from him. Agnew recommended him at the Marlborough. He had intended to go to Rio Janeiro in a few days to engage in the coffee business, and he roundly cursed his stupidity in remaining in New-York so long.

FROZE HIMSELF TO DEATH

A Cleveland Man Finds a Novel Method of Committing Suicide.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 5.—W. H. Goodno of 255 Central Avenue, this city, deliberately froze himself to death in Lake View Park last night. His body was found on one of the benches in the park by an employe of a near-by hospital this morning. The following letter was found in his pocket:

To Whom It May Concern: I am W. H. Goodno of 255 Central Avenue. Don't take me home, but drop me at your morgue and let my wife know. Break it gently to my wife, and then drop me in some handy hole, so it won't take any expense. My wife has no means to foot any bills.
W. H. GOODNO.

Another letter was found, addressed to his wife, in which he asked her forgiveness and advised her to make the daughter help earn a living, "though she is so lazy." Goodno was a plumber, and a sufferer from rheumatism.

POPULIST PENCE TO COME TO NEW-YORK

He Has Been Elected Vice President of a Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Congressman Lafe Pence of Colorado, the Populist, has been elected Vice President of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New-York Railroad, which runs from Port Jervis to Monticello, with a branch from Huguenot Junction to Summitville. It is understood that he will also be elected Vice President of several other roads belonging to the Haines system at the annual meeting of the directory to be held soon. Under this new arrangement Mr. Pence will make his home in the East, and he will probably reside at Kinderhook, N. Y., which is the home of the Haines brothers.

Congressman Pence has been selected for the Vice Presidency of these different railways through the influence mainly of Congressman Haines of New-York.

Taking in New Allies.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The Southern Associated Press has extended its service into Northern Louisiana and Mississippi, taking in The Monroe (La.) Daily News, The Vicksburg (Miss.) Post, and The Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, thus adding to its list of forty-odd papers, comprising all of the leading journals in the Southern territory, which recently entered into a close combination with the United Press and its Eastern and Northern allies, (The New-England Associated Press and the New-York State Associated Press,) aggregating several hundred journals.

Law Studies at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 5.—An act of Congress passed June 6, 1874, assigned a Deputy Judge Advocate of the army to act as Professor of Law at the Military Academy. Two Lieutenants are assigned as instructors. It has long been the wish of the academy authorities to have an assistant professor in this, as in all other departments. Yesterday Lieut. James A. Cole, Sixth Cavalry, received his appointment and entered on his duties under an act just passed. Lieut. Cole is well versed in civil as well as military law, having been graduated from one of the highest law schools in the country. Col. John W. Clous is the Professor of Law.

No Trace of Mrs. Carey.

No trace was found yesterday of Mrs. Hattie Carey of Philadelphia and her three-year-old son, who disappeared Saturday night, as told in The New-York Times Tuesday.

COST OF THE GREENBACK

Effect of the Treasury Note Law on the Gold Reserve.

DISTURBANCE OF GENERAL TRADE

Legal Tender Redemptions Demanded and Treasury Forced to Meet Export Calls.

THE ENDLESS CHAIN SET IN MOTION

Notes Reissued as Rapidly as Turned in and New Burdens Saddled on the People.

Tables compiled in the last week in The New-York Times, showing the extravagance of the greenback issue have exposed the delusion that paper money is cheap. Faith in the Government maintained in a way the greenback when it circulated to the amount of nearly $450,000,000 in the war period, and the same faith kept it afloat at the exchange value printed on its face in the years following resumption. The gold reserve in itself was never an adequate protection for it, even when the greenback had been reduced to its present volume of $346,681,016.

Causes which hid the dangerous quality of the greenback have been indicated. Apparent lessening cost of maintenance was the chief of these. It cost in the war period $1,000,000,000, in the years of reconstruction $600,000,000, from 1869 to the resumption of specie payments in 1879 about $180,000,000, and in the succeeding ten years less than $60,000,000 in interest issued to maintain a gold reserve of $100,000,000 and in interest on excess of reserve.

Decreasing cost of maintenance in the periods named, a gold reserve so abundant as to allay timidity, and the occupation of the body of the people with other issues in politics enabled silver and fiat advocates to do much effective work toward augmenting the greenback evil. The Treasury note law of 1890 was the fruit of their work. It added about $150,000,000 to the legal-tender paper circulation, increasing the currency, behind which the one-hundred-million-dollar gold reserve was held, from 3½ to 1 to 5 to 1.

Trade and commerce had stood the old arrangement without apparent strain. The effect of the new arrangement was to create a demand for gold, and the reserve, hitherto ample and undisturbed, suffered heavy drafts.

The course of Government finance in the last few years is presented in its essential features below. It shows that fresh inflation sprung the mine over which the people had walked for years with indifference or in fancied security. The havoc worked thereby is not measured here, except as it affects Government credit and finance up to the present. Losses caused by distrust in general business and by conditions not yet overcome, affecting the general welfare, can serve no purpose here except to say that they may be traced to bad Government finance, of which the greenback is the root.

It is enough for the present purpose to have demonstrated that the issue of paper as money by mere legislative fiat was an undertaking bound sooner or later to prove fallacious. This series on the cost of the greenback to the people set out to show that financial heresy must work its own destruction. The outrage of it is that the people pay for the game, which cost to the end of 1894, as appears by the accompanying tables, $1,919,074,952.

This does not end the cost. The legal-tender debt has not been reduced one dollar. Some day it must be paid. It has saddled new obligations on the people, which must be met, principal and interest. Other collateral matter bearing on the cost of the greenback is yet to be presented. It will deal only with official data and will add materially to the total already obtained.

Figures for the periods of the war, reconstruction, reaction, resumption, and silver and fiat agitation, to events which culminated in the Sherman silver law, already published in this series, showed the cost of the greenback by fiscal years since its creation. Government expenses are not material in the calculation after 1879, since the premium on gold naturally ceased, and the excess expenditure on account of the greenback from that year was represented by interest on bonds issued to maintain the gold reserve, which stood as security for the greenback. The following is a summary of results for those periods:

Year.	Government Expenses.	Gold Value, Cents.	Excess Expenditure.
1862	$139,449,412	96	$5,577,977
1863	694,004,575	78	152,681,007
1864	811,283,679	59	332,626,309
Interest obligations.			8,128,020
Redemptions			2,038,699
1865	1,217,704,199	56	535,789,848
Interest obligations.			32,329,735
Redemptions			16,233,775
1866	385,954,731	67	127,365,061
Interest obligations.			48,403,430
Redemptions			30,286,122
1867	202,947,733	71½	57,840,104
Interest obligations.			48,403,430
Redemptions			28,996,709
1868	229,915,088	72	64,376,225
Interest obligations.			48,403,430
Redemptions			15,783,597
1869	190,496,354	73½	50,481,534
1870	164,421,507	81	31,240,087
1871	157,583,827	88½	18,123,140
1872	153,201,856	89½	16,086,195
1873	180,488,636	88½	20,756,193
1874	194,118,895	89	*21,353,088
1875	171,529,848	88½	19,725,932
Redemptions			6,227,493
1876	164,857,813	87½	18,958,648
Redemptions			5,999,296
1877	144,209,963	93	10,094,697
Redemptions			10,007,952
1878	134,463,452	97	4,033,903
Interest obligations.			1,425,000
Redemptions			13,083,316
1879—Interest obligations...			3,527,500
1880—Interest obligations...			4,145,000
1881-84—Interest obligations.			16,580,000
1885-86—Interest obligations.			8,290,000
1887-89—Interest on excess surplus reserve since resumption			15,000,000
Interest obligations.......			12,435,000
Cost of the greenback from March 10, 1862, to June 30, 1889			*$1,838,807,452

*In 1874 the Government issued $27,000,000 in greenbacks, worth, at 89 cents, $24,030,000. This issue was counted as a gain in

the detailed tables heretofore published. It offset the excess expenditure for that year and reduced for immediate purposes the cost of the greenback by $2,676,912. The excess for 1874 is noted above as a matter of record, but since there is no place in the summary to note the gain for the year there should be deducted from the sum of excess expenditures given above the gain, $24,030,000, to obtain the total of $1,838,807,452. Unless this deduction be made, the figures in the excess column above will foot a total of $1,862,837,452.

XXV.

For the fiscal years 1890, 1891, and 1892, ending June 30, the following is the greenback record:

The situation which met Secretary William Windom upon assuming the duties of the Treasury portfolio was extremely delicate, owing to the overwhelming power in Congress of the advocates of silver. Accordingly, he set himself the task of reaching some compromise measure which would not be as dangerous, but nearly as satisfactory as free coinage.

It is a matter of history, made familiar to every one by almost daily discussions, how Congress passed the Sherman compromise measure of July 14, 1890, under which the Treasury was compelled to buy a large amount of silver and to issue a new kind of legal-tender note to pay for it.

In this manner the questionable constitutional power to declare paper a legal tender was permitted to be strained. An additional amount of paper was piled upon the gold reserve. The credit of the Government became less solid than it had been. Whereas, for the three years before, the redemption of greenbacks in gold had been only about $700,000 annually, in 1891 nearly $6,000,000 were presented.

Bonds were redeemed at high premiums, but the greenbacks were allowed to take care of themselves. In estimating the cost of the greenback the interest on 4½ per cent. bonds is calculated for two and one-half years only, as they were redeemed during the period. Interest on the 4 per cents, of course, goes on.

Gold began to be exported heavily. By June, 1891, the Treasury gold reserve was reduced to $117,000,000. It increased again in the months following, but only temporarily.

In September, 1891, the 4½ per cent. bonds, a portion of which had been sold to procure gold for the resumption reserve, matured.

The conditions of the preceding years continued throughout the fiscal year 1892. The gold reserve fell as low as $114,000,000 in that year. Large silver purchases continued, and the bullion increased in the Treasury. Legal-tender note issues were necessarily swollen, and the dwindling reserve was loaded down with a responsibility beyond its power to support. At the same time the cash in the Treasury was diminished to an extent which robbed Secretary Charles Foster of much comfort.

Cost of the Greenback in 1890, 1891, and 1892.

Interest upon bonds sold to provide gold for the reserve:	
For two and a half years on 4½ per cents	$7,312,500
For three years on 4 per cents	3,660,000
To pay $65,000,000 in 4½ per cents., principal	65,000,000
Total	$75,972,500
Brought forward from previous years	1,838,807,452
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1892	$1,914,779,952

XXVI.

In the succeeding year, 1893, more than $102,000,000 of the legal-tender notes were redeemed in gold, and $108,000,000 of gold was exported. All except $6,000,000, therefore, came from the Treasury direct upon redeemed notes.

By the end of the fiscal year 1893 the original greenback debt of $346,680,000 had been enlarged by the issue, up to this date, of $146,340,000 of the newer legal tenders, making a total of more than $493,000,000 in notes resting on a reserve of $95,000,000 in gold. The amount of notes was subsequently increased, until the law, on Nov. 1, 1893, was repealed.

Apparently the people had a surplus of legal-tender notes. How much of the troubles of 1893 may be directly chargeable to the excessive note issues, how much to silver purchases in excess of the needs for currency, how much to other causes, will probably never be possible of demonstration. But the silver purchase law of 1890 was doomed, and, by Nov. 1, 1893, this new form of issuing debt and making it a legal-tender was done away with.

Trouble was not yet over. The shock to the credit of the country continued to be felt, and a flood of measures to reform the currency came to the surface. Among them were measures to increase the issue of greenbacks to $1,000,000,000 and more. There were also measures proposed looking to the extinction of the entire legal-tender issues.

Secretary Carlisle, in his annual report to Congress in December, 1893, said:

"The necessity for the extension of the power of the Secretary to procure and maintain a larger reserve for the redemption of the United States currency must, I think, be evident to every one who has given serious thought to the subject. At the date of the resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1, 1879, the only form of currency, except coin certificates, which the Government was required or authorized by law to redeem in coin on presentation, was the old legal-tender notes, then and now amounting to $346,681,016, and it was considered by the Secretary of the Treasury that a coin reserve of $100,000,000 would constitute a sufficient basis for the maintenance of that amount of currency at par. The correctness of this conclusion was shown by the fact that, so long as there was no material increase in the volume of paper redeemable by the Government, the reserve remained unimpaired, and no serious disturbances occurred in our monetary system; but under the act of July 14, 1890, additional Treasury notes have been issued to the amount of $155,930,940, of which there are now outstanding $153,318,224, thus making the direct Government obligations in use as currency amount to the sum of $499,999,240, all of which the Secretary of the Treasury is now required by law to redeem in coin on presentation.

"Under these circumstances it is, in my opinion, necessary not only that he should be clothed with full authority to procure and maintain an ample reserve in coin, but that the purposes for which such reserve is to be held and used should be made as comprehensive as the duty imposed upon him by the law. The existence of such authority in a constantly available form would of itself inspire such confidence in the security and stability of our currency that its actual exercise might never become necessary; but the futility of declaring a specific policy and withholding the means which may become necessary for its execution is too apparent to require comment.

"So long as the Government continues the unwise policy of keeping its own notes outstanding to circulate as currency, and undertakes to provide for their redemption in coin on presentation, it will be, in my opinion, essential for the Secretary of the Treasury to possess the means, or to have the clear and undoubted authority to secure the means, which may from time to time become necessary to enable him to meet such emergencies as the one which has recently occurred in our financial affairs."

In 1894 he said: "In my last annual report I called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our financial legislation, and especially to the issue and redemption of circulating notes by the Government, and the inability of the Secretary of the Treasury, under existing laws, to make prompt and adequate provision for the support of the public credit. The experience of the last year has confirmed and strengthened the opinions then expressed, and I therefore respectfully and most earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity for remedial legislation during its present session. The well-known defects in our financial system and the serious nature of the evils threatened by them have done more during the last two years to impair the credit of the Government and the people of the United States, at home and abroad, and to check our industrial and commercial progress than all other things combined, and our first and plainest duty is to provide, if possible, some effective method for the prompt and permanent relief of the country from the consequences of the present unwise policy.

"If, however, the mandatory legislation which keeps a large volume of Government notes in circulation, notwithstanding their repeated redemptions in coin, and also imposes upon the Government an obligation to maintain the parity of the two metals in respect to their purchasing and debt-paying power, is perpetuated, it is evident that the Treasury must remain in a position which will compel it to procure and furnish gold to all who demand it, whether they be our own citizens or citizens or subjects of other countries. At the same time it will have no lawful or regular means of obtaining gold, except by the issue and sale of bonds, thus periodically increasing the interest-bearing public debt, without making either permanent additions to its stock of this metal, or diminishing to any extent its obligations on account of the notes redeemed.

"This situation is the necessary result of three features of our currency legislation, and it cannot be permanently avoided, or even temporarily improved, without material changes in our laws relating to that subject. These features are:

"1. The circulation of United States notes as currency and their current redemption in coin on demand.

"2. The compulsory reissue of such notes after redemption.

"3. The excessive accumulation and coinage of silver and the issue of notes and certificates against it upon a ratio which greatly overvalues that metal as compared with the standard unit of value in this and the other principal commercial countries.

"Since the resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, United States legal-tender notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, have been redeemed in gold to the amount of $260,000,000, and all the notes so redeemed have been reissued and are now outstanding. They are a constant menace to the gold reserve, and no scheme of financial reform can be complete or effectual which does not provide at least for their gradual elimination from our currency system.

"To retain them as a part of the currency of the people and refuse to redeem them in standard coin on demand would be repudiation in its most odious form, because the larger part of these notes was forced into circulation by the Government at a time and under circumstances which justified the most implicit reliance upon its good faith. On the other hand, to continue their redemption and reissue under present conditions endangers the entire volume of our currency, discredits the obligations of the Government and people, increases the public debt, and seriously embarrasses the administration of our financial affairs."

In February, 1894, the power to issue bonds to replenish the gold reserve, given by the law of 1875, was finally made use of. Bonds for $50,000,000, to run ten years, at 5 per cent., were sold at a rate yielding about 3 per cent. Thus the greenback compelled the people to incur a further liability.

But exports of gold continued, and of the $77,000,000 sent abroad all was taken from the Treasury's reserve. Nearly $8,000,000 more was drawn from the same stock for other purposes. It had become a habit to draw all gold needed for any purpose from the small supply held behind the legal tenders, which amounted to about $500,000,000 at the maximum.

The gold reserve had fallen to nearly $52,000,000 by August, 1894, and when it showed but small signs of recovery Secretary Carlisle was compelled to sell another lot of $50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds in November. These brought a sum which made them yield to the buyers about 2⅞ per cent.

Cost of the Greenback in 1893 and 1894, and for Six Months of the Fiscal Year 1895.

Interest two and a half years on 4 per cent. bonds sold to obtain gold	$3,050,000
Interest eleven months on 5 per cents. sold for the same purpose in February, at 3 per cent	1,125,000
Interest one month on 5 per cents. sold at end of November, at 2⅞ per cent	120,000
Total	$4,295,000
Brought forward from previous years	1,914,779,952
Cost of the greenback to Dec. 31, 1894	$1,919,074,952

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, northwest gales.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, continued low temperature, northwest winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, north winds. VIRGINIA, fair, continued low temperature, northwest winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, rain, northeast winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, probably slightly warmer, south winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, followed by snow flurries in the west portions in the afternoon, probably slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in the mountain regions and extreme eastern portions, east winds. MISSISSIPPI, rain, northeast winds. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, snow flurries, warmer, southeast winds. ARKANSAS, rain or snow, east winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, north winds. INDIANA, snow flurries, probably slightly warmer, east winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, snow flurries, probably slightly warmer, variable winds. OHIO, fair, probably slightly warmer, east winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, snow, warmer, northeast to east winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, snow, cold wave in western portion, variable winds, becoming northwest. IOWA, snow, probably slightly warmer, southeast gales. NEBRASKA, snow flurries, cold wave in western portion, probably slightly warmer in extreme eastern portion, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. MINNESOTA, snow, warmer, northeast to east winds. MONTANA, snow flurries, probably colder in southeast portion, north to northwest winds. KANSAS, generally fair, probably slightly warmer, south winds, becoming westerly or northwesterly in western portion. COLORADO, fair, cold wave, northwest gales. NORTH DAKOTA, snow, colder in west portion, probably slightly warmer in extreme east portion, east winds, becoming northwesterly.

Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan, on the Atlantic coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport, and on the Gulf coast at Galveston. The storm off Nova Scotia has moved to Newfoundland, increasing markedly in intensity, a pressure of 28.60 inches being reported from Sydney, and a wind velocity of forty-eight miles per hour from Block Island. A trough of low pressure extends from Nebraska to Washington State, giving steep barometric gradients and a velocity of forty-two miles per hour in South Dakota. A ridge of high pressure extends from the north of Montana to Lake Superior. A high pressure area is central in the middle plateau region. Rain has fallen in the Southwest, and light snow in the Northwest. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions and the Atlantic States, except Florida and in Montana, and has risen or remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Rain may be expected in the Southwest and the Lower Mississippi Valley, light snow in the Northwest, and generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will reach its lowest point in the Middle and North Atlantic States at sunrise, and will continue through the day the lowest of the season, with northwesterly gales.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Charles Denby, Jr., Secretary of the American Legation at Pekin, and son of the United States Minister there, arrived in Washington this morning, on leave of absence, and visited the State Department. It is understood that Mr. Denby will go to Indiana at once, and remain permanently in this country.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The President has approved an act to provide an American register for the barkentine James H. Hamlen, and an act to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Edward J. Butler, late a musician of the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 5.—The Vesuvius sailed for Norfolk this morning to take on a supply of torpedoes. She destroyed two wrecks, one off Barnegat, and one off Fire Island.

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Hood's Pills are the best for indigestion, sick headache, biliousness. Try a box.

MAY CALL FOR BIDS TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

correspondent of The New-York Times that the outlook was not good for the passage of any financial bill. He added that he believed there would be an issue of bonds. "Should there be failure to negotiate a bond issue," Mr. Teller added, "I shall expect an extra session."

The District Appropriation bill held the right of way to-day in the Senate, and when it was finally disposed of, late in the afternoon, the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was brought forward, so that Mr. McPherson may be unable to-morrow to press the resolution which has been hanging fire for nearly a week. Should this resolution be brought up to-morrow, Mr. Hill would move to amend it by including all of the financial bills now in possession of the Finance Committee. This would lead to debate, and Mr. Hill might get an opportunity to deliver his speech on the cost of the greenbacks which he has been trying to make for a week. Mr. Hill has about reached the conclusion that nothing will be done by the Senate helpful to the finance of the country, and he will direct discussion to the currency question with the idea that general debate upon it now would tend to lessen the difficulties in the way of a comprehensive bill in the next regular session. There is not much likelihood that he will succeed in this plan.

The depressed feeling caused by the reception of Mr. Carlisle's reply to the Stewart resolution has extended so far that little interest is taken in the statement which he is bound to furnish in response to the Hill and Allison resolutions. By his conflicting utterances, Mr. Carlisle has increased distrust of his knowledge of the true condition of the Treasury, and the chances are that the statement he will make will be subjected to severe criticism.

Mr. Gorman is satisfied with the turn of affairs. He is opposed to any attempt at currency legislation. His sole interest in the matter is confined to his desire to vindicate his tariff course, which he thinks might be done if he should be able to propose an issue of 3 per cent. loan certificates to help out the Treasury. Mr. Gorman has maintained steadily that there will be a deficit, but, of course, he will not join issue with the Secretary of the Treasury if the latter shall repeat his recent declarations that the Treasury soon will be in good condition.

The Republicans still long for a bond issue, believing that it would operate to prevent an extra session. Their attitude is one of opposition to all financial legislation, except possibly a bill designed to give the Secretary of the Treasury more money, and they probably would refuse to support such a measure unless Mr. Carlisle should say it was absolutely necessary.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Reed Offers a Substitute for the Administration Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The debate on the Administration's financial bill was opened in the House to-day by Mr. Springer, (Dem., Ill.,) Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee.

He took the ground that the passage of the bill would tend to fix the idea in the minds of all the people that the Government intended to maintain the pledge made in the Sherman bill repeal law, and to do that, he said, would aid greatly in restoring confidence and bringing prosperity to the land.

Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, opposed the bill. He protested against surrendering the control of the currency of the country to the national banks.

Mr. Hall, (Dem., Mo.,) also a member of the committee, said that not a single member of the committee believed that the bill could be passed.

Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) said the bill was drawn on Republican lines. Regarding the tariff, the Republicans said: "Make things prosperous for the manufacturer, give him big profits, and he will pay good wages to the workingman." Regarding money, the bill said: "Make it easy for the bankers to get money, and they will take care of the country." Mr. Swanson did not believe in that policy or principle of protection applied to finance.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.,) said it was possible that the science of statesmanship might be exhibited in the bill under discussion, but the art of statesmanship certainly was not. What was needed was a measure that would meet the crisis, if there was a crisis, in national affairs. However much a man might approve what was in the bill, it was the better part for him to oppose and criticise it if it contained anything that in his opinion would prevent its becoming a law.

Mr. Reed went on to say that, if the President and the party in power had addressed themselves in a different manner to the treatment of the situation that confronted them, the conditions would have been different. Legislation to provide the necessary amount of revenue to meet expenses would have prevented the present difficulties. The cause of the trouble was not the existence of $500,000,000 of demand notes; they were a mere bagatelle as compared with the ability of the country to pay.

The first cause of the trouble was the passage of the tariff bill, which has so far resulted in a deficiency of $107,000,000 in revenues. The next and other cause was the management of the Treasury, by which the business department, in the absence of revenues, drew upon the reserve of the Banking Department, instead of borrowing money on its own account to meet the demands upon it.

"The President, in this exigency," said Mr. Reed, "has appealed to Congress, and we are face to face with the situation. We are willing to help our country, irrespective of party advantage, but it must be done in accordance with what we believe to be right, proper, and honest. To meet the crisis it was not necessary to engage in a general system of banking and currency. General financial legislation cannot be had at the demand of any man, no matter who he may be. Such legislation is not now likely to receive necessary attention in Congress, and the present bill, therefore, ceases to be a practical measure. Even should it pass the House, it could go no further."

Cause of the Trouble.

The cause of the trouble, Mr. Reed said, was due to the reissuance of greenbacks after being redeemed, together with a falling off of receipts to meet expenditures. In support of this position, Mr. Reed quoted Horace White and the figures of the Treasury. The latter showed, he said, that since this Administration came into power the operations of the Treasury had resulted in the Government being confronted by an emergency of $330,000,000 of demand notes, for which there is no gold to meet them. "In view of what we have met and vanquished in the matter of finance, that ought not to stagger us," said Mr. Reed, "and that is not what staggers us; that is due to a mad rush of the people to exchange greenbacks for gold."

The remedy for the trouble, in Mr. Reed's opinion, was to separate the two departments of the Treasury and give to the business department sufficient receipts to meet the expenditures. There was in the accomplishment of this, however, a difficulty arising from the pride, he might call it, in the present advantageous tariff bill. To admit that that bill could or should be changed would involve confession, and confession might be suicidal. [Laughter.]

Carlisle's Wonderful Prescience.

Beside that, it would be necessary to pay some attention to the constituted authorities of the land. For the next two years they would comprise a President and Secretary of the Treasury who have decided views upon the subject. The latter, with a prescience which Mr. Reed said he wished, for the sake of a sinful world, had not been so complete, [laughter,] had stated that the Treasury would enjoy a surplus of receipts over expenditures of the present calendar year of $22,864,023. Mr. Reed said he was glad the Secretary did not go into cents, for that might have cast doubt upon the accuracy of the calculation. So, if the President and Secretary declined to have additional revenue, and said they would have a surplus, the situation must be treated on that basis, otherwise party feeling would be aroused and the House would come to no conclusion.

The proposition to meet the difficulty which he had to make, Mr. Reed said, was that to meet the deficiency in receipts, the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness in sums of $50 or $100 and multiples thereof, leaving the gold in the banking department untouched for the redemption of the greenbacks. This would enable the people to determine whether or not they really wanted gold in exchange for greenbacks, and their possession in the Treasury might be a guide to know what to do with them in the future; and the surplus which Secretary Carlisle predicted, if it should come to exist, could be used to take up the certificates of indebtedness which might be of two years' duration, or even less if desired.

The advantage this plan presented over the present plan of procedure—popular rumor crediting the issue of $100,000,000 within a few days—was that these certificates would take the place of long-time gold bonds. Should the Government desire to redeem them, that would be just the time when they would go up and a premium would have to be paid for them. "Why is not that a solution of our trouble in every way?" asked Mr. Reed.

Mr. Pence—How do you provide for the redemption of the certificates?

Mr. Reed—In coin, the same as all other obligations of the Government are redeemable. The bill which contains my suggestions avoids all questions which hinder the passage of the pending measure. It avoids the argument that by providing now for the issue of a distinctively gold bond a distinction is thereby created against all the bond issues of the past, and it meets the present exigency.

A Substitute Offered.

The bill proposed by Mr. Reed is as follows:

"A bill to provide for a temporary deficiency of revenue.

"Be it enacted, &c., that, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for and maintain the redemption of United States notes according to the provisions of the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, entitled, 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' in addition to the power he now has under said act, he is authorized, from time to time, at his discretion, to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the description of bonds authorized in said act, or coupon or registered bonds of the United States to an amount sufficient for the objects herein stated, bearing not to exceed 3 per centum interest per annum, payable semi-annually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, in coin, after five years from their date, with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions provided in said act for bonds therein authorized. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall use the proceeds thereof for the purposes herein provided for, and none other.

"Sec. 2. That, to enable the Secretary to pay the current expenses of the Government as long as the current revenues shall be deficient, he is authorized and required, from time to time, in his discretion, to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, such an amount of certificates of indebtedness, of the denominations of $25, $50, and $100, or any multiple thereof, as may be needed for that purpose, bearing not to exceed 3 per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, in coin, after two years from their date, with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions provided in the act approved Jan. 14, 1875. The Secretary may, at his discretion, sell and dispose of the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States, at designated depositories of the United States, and at such Post Offices as he may select, and the Secretary shall use the proceeds thereof for the purpose provided for in this section, and for none other."

Views of the Populists.

Mr. Walker occupied the remainder of the hour belonging to him, in which Mr. Reed spoke, in a discussion of the general financial situation, and was followed by Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.) Mr. Simpson said that he could "hardly expect to add anything to the solemnity of these funeral services." But he wanted to express his surprise that such a bill, proposing to issue bonds to borrow $500,000,000 of gold, could come from a committee of which the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Springer) was Chairman. The policy of the Treasury paying greenbacks in gold, he said, was a legacy of Republican administration, and was in opposition to the law.

The remedy for the trouble was to pay silver when there was no gold on hand. The proposition of the great leader of the great Republican Party (Mr. Reed) was a subterfuge. It was an effort to pull the wool over the eyes of the people who were going to vote for President in 1896.

"But," said Mr. Simpson, "we are on to the little game, and it won't go by unnoticed."

Mr. Pence (Pop., Col.,) emphasized a point made by Mr. Simpson that if the Secretary of the Treasury would obey the law and redeem the Treasury notes issued under the act of 1890 in silver dollars the difficulties surrounding the Treasury would disappear. It was passing strange that such a bill as the one pending should come from a Democratic President, indorsed by a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, through a Democratic committee to a Democratic House. It had been boasted, he said, that the principles of the Democratic Party never changed; that their language never changed. That might be, said Mr. Pence, but the arrangement of that language certainly changed. For, whereas men came down here in 1893 proudly shouting in somebody's language "I am a Democrat," now, as they roamed disconsolately about the corridors of the Capitol, he could make out of their mutterings the variation in interrogative form, "Am I a Democrat?" [Laughter.]

Mr. McKeighan (Pop., Neb.,) said he had no idea that either this Congress or the next would pass a law to retire the legal-tender notes, for the party that did so would be ground to powder at the next ensuing election.

In conclusion for the Populists, Mr. Simpson said that, like Mr. Pence, he was ready to surrender any party advantage that might accrue to him, and stand with other members for some measure that would give relief to the country. But he saw none in the provisions of the bill from the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Making Fun of Reed.

Nor was the proposition of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) any more desirable. It perpetuated the discretion vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to construe "coin" to mean gold coin only.

"If the gentleman form Maine," continued Mr. Simpson, addressing Mr. Reed, who sat directly in front of him, "would assure the people that he would appoint a Secretary of the Treasury, when he comes to the Presidency, who would construe the word in the interests of the people the proposition would not be so bad. But he won't give them that."

"If he did," said Mr. Springer, who stood beside Mr. Reed, "you'd make him the Populist candidate for the Presidency?"

"Certainly," responded Mr. Simpson. "Everybody would vote for him."

At this Mr. Reed broke for cover and retired to the corridor.

The debate for the day was closed by Mr. Patterson, (Dem., Tenn.,) who, after expressing his commendation of the bill reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, made a speech substantially in accord with his remarks on the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, more than a year ago, to the effect that this country was on a gold basis, and that there was no probability of a silver free-coinage bill being passed. He expressed the belief that the people of the South were with him on the subject, and that in that section of the country the fight for sound money must be made, and would be won.

Negotiations in London.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The negotiations relative to the new United States bonds still are pending. There is a tendency here to-day to take less than $50,000,000 worth of the bonds in consequence of a hitch in the price.

Gold Reserve, $43,304,642.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Treasury gained to-day $656,000 in gold, increasing the gold reserve at the close of business to $43,304,642.

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(Signed) YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL.

THE NEW BILL IN DETAIL

Changes Proposed in Dr. Parkhurst's Police Measure.

SINGLE-HEADED COMMISSION PROVIDED

All Members of the Present Force Above Rank of Sergeant to be Dismissed—Responsibility Made Direct.

The members of the various municipal reform organizations interested in reconstructing the New-York Police Department are endeavoring to agree on some substitute for the Lexow-Platt bill. The special committee to devise legislation appointed by Charles Stewart Smith, as instructed by the resolutions adopted at the Cooper Union mass meeting Monday night, consists of:

W. B. Hornblower, C. C. Beaman, L. L. Delafield, Seth Low, and J. B. Erhardt, representing the Committee of Seventy.

George M. Cuming, representing the Good Government Clubs.

William M. Ivins and James W. Pryor, representing the City Club.

Theodore Sutro, representing the German-American Union.

T. D. Kenneson, representing the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

The list as originally made out contained the name of Joseph Larocque as a representative from the Seventy. But Mr. Larocque was obliged to decline for business reasons, and Col. Erhardt was substituted. Mr. Ivins was put on the committee because his name was urged by members of the City Club and because of his previous experience in investigating the management of the Police Department.

Mr. Kenneson is not so well known as his associates on the committee, but, as Mr. Moss expressed it yesterday, "he has been one of the warhorses in the fight that the Society for the Prevention of Crime has for years been carrying on against the police." Dr. Parkhurst has every confidence in him. Mr. Smith said yesterday that his appointment as a member of the committee was very strongly indorsed. Mr. Kenneson assisted Mr. Moss in drafting the bills which Dr. Parkhurst will take to Albany with him to-day. He will also go to Albany with Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Moss to argue against the passage of the Lexow bill. Several members of the Executive Committee of the Seventy will go also.

Dr. Parkhurst and his associates on the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime are first in the field with a bill for a one-headed commission. The committee met last evening and perfected this bill, as well as a bill providing for a Board of Elections, before sending them to the Legislature. Then it gave for publication some memoranda setting forth its reasons for framing any police bill at all, and explaining the kind of legislation that it believed to be necessary.

The document states explicitly at the outset that "the determination of good citizens to fight for and to secure a better civic condition is growing in strength and intensity." The Lexow bill is characterized as "ridiculously inadequate." It has disppointed the people, "and that disappointment is growing into disgust and anger as the narrow partisan compass of the measure becomes more clearly revealed."

But, argues the Society for the Prevention of Crime, it will not do to toss aside the Lexow bill without offering something very much better in its place; hence its own bill, of which the following are the leading features:

1. A thorough, non-political reorganization of the police force by which all unworthy members will be summarily dismissed and their places promptly filled with good men.

2. The creation of a Board of Elections and the removal of election matters from the Police Department.

3. The abolition of a four-headed Police Commission.

4. The separation of the administrative and the police functions of the Police Department, and the putting of each set of functions in charge of a single head, who is free from the interference from any other part of the department, and yet is accountable by prompt and direct measures for neglect of duty and official misconduct.

5. The separation of the functions of appointing policemen (now political patronage) and of trying them (now political punishment) and the establishing of a respectable court of police, so that the citizen has a fair prospect of obtaining redress for outrages.

6. The establishing of undivided responsibility on the head of the police force for its character and its conduct, and the providing of means by which the citizens may themselves hold him to that responsibility by prompt, orderly, and judicial method of proceeding.

7. The auditing of the department's financial accounts.

8. Reformation in the detective and surgical departments.

9. Conservative reformation of the pension system.

These are, in brief, the main principles of the lengthy bill which Dr. Parkhurst's society will try to substitute for the Lexow bill. In detail, it provides that no person shall ever be appointed or reappointed to membership in the police force, or continue to hold membership therein, who holds a position on the present police force above the rank of Sergeant or as Detective Sergeant.

One section of the bill specifies that "no member or employe of the police force or department shall, under any pretense whatever, directly or indirectly, receive or share in, or be beneficially interested in, any service, present, advantage, fee, gift, or emolument outside of his police salary for performing police service, or for doing or not doing any act connected with police service, or for the manner in which he performs or agrees or attempts to perform police service.

"No member of the police force who has rendered public service to, or at the request of, any individual, or service which specially benefits any individual, shall, while a member of said force, receive from such individual, or from the business associates of such individual, or members of his family, directly or indirectly, any service, emolument, fee, present, advantage, or gift. A willful violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor."

This provision is intended to prevent the sudden acquirement of riches by members of the police force, such as was revealed before the Lexow committee.

Another section fixes the compensation of the chief officers of the reorganized department on the following scale:

Chief of Police, $7,000; Inspectors, $5,000 each; Captains, $4,000 each; Sergeants, $2,000 each.

The patrolmen to be paid $1,200 a year each, and the doormen $900 a year each. It is also provided that the Commissioner of Police shall draw $2,000 a year from the Police Pension Fund for administrating it as trustee.

"It is not economy," says the report, "to require an officer to administer a trust fund of $660,000 per annum, divided up into many small items, and give a bond of $100,000 without receiving any compensation. This item makes the compensation of the Commissioner the same as the Chief, $7,000 per annum, which is not too much to give men for these responsible places."

Another section contains pension provisions. The following is designated as a "rider" of this section: "Any member of the police force who has performed duty in said force continuously for ten years prior to the passage of this act, and who shall do duty in the said force for ten years continuously after its passage, provided that there are no charges then pending against him, upon his own application must be relieved and dismissed from said force by the Commissioner of Police, and placed on the roll of the pension fund, and granted an annual pension during his lifetime amounting to one-half of the regular compensation or salary of said member when so retired."

The bill specifies that every member of the present police force above the rank of Sergeant shall cease to hold office from the 1st of next August. Within ten days from the time the bill is passed (if it is passed) the Mayor must appoint three citizens of the United States, and all residents of this city, to be known as the "Commissioners for the Reorganization of the Police." They are to hold office for one year from date of appointment, and are empowered with almost unlimited facilities for gathering such evidence and information as they consider necessary.

The present Board of Police Commissioners are to be legislated out of office after the 1st of next August. In their place will be a Commissioner of Police, to be appointed by the Mayor, and a Chief of Police, to be appointed by the Reorganization Commissioner. Each one is to have separate duties, with no intermediary interference, and each one is to be responsible individually to the Mayor. The Commissioner may be removed by the Mayor at any time.

The Chief of Police is given full authority to enforce the laws, to appoint, transfer, and suspend policemen, to bring them to trial, and to construct general rules for the management of the force. He is to do this without any interference from the Commissioner. The five Inspectors provided for in the bill must act entirely under his direction, and are responsible only to him.

It will be noticed that this bill differs very radically from the bill suggested by the Legislative Committee of the Seventy. It also disagrees in many important particulars with opinions expressed by individual members of the Executive Committee who are not on its Legislative Committee. Certainly a large number, and perhaps a majority, of the Seventy's Executive Committee, do not favor a single-headed commission.

A prominent member of this committee told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that Dr. Parkhurst would not adhere to the idea of a single Commissioner if the main results he is aiming at can be brought about in some other way. In an interview last night Dr. Parkhurst said nothing to justify this prediction.

"We get along," he said, "with one Secretary of the Navy, one Secretary of War, and why should we not get along with one Chief Commissioner of Police? It is the aim in the construction of all machinery to get the maximum of power with the minimum of complication. Why should it not be so with political machinery? The simpler a machine can be made to produce a desired result the better. No one wants a machine with a lot of useless ornamental pieces in it.

"The experience of our society shows that the present system works mischief because there is no responsible head. We can accomplish nothing under it because the patrolman throws the blame on the Sergeant, the Sergeant shifts it to the Inspector, who, in turn, passes it along to the Superintendent. Then when we get hold of him we find that he is interfered with by the Commissioners, and, as there are four of them, each apparently ignorant of what is going on before his eyes, it is difficult to fasten the blame on anybody. Our bill will stop all that sort of nonsense. In his speech at Cooper Union on Monday night, Mr. Smith mentioned another commission of four. The audience manifestly disagreed with him. Several men shouted that one Commissioner was enough."

Lawyer Moss said that a new commission of four would be satisfactory, provided it was entirely free from political influence and organized so as to put into practice the reforms suggested in the bill prepared by the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

"One thing," he said, "our bill gives an accurate idea of what we want. The Committee of Seventy does not seem to know yet precisely what it wants. I am in hope that when Mr. Stewart's composite committee takes the matter under consideration we may unite on some bill that will be satisfactory to everybody who is disgusted with the present decidedly unsatisfactory system."

Charles Stewart Smith said that he thought it was good policy to "go slow." Haste involved the possibility of serious mistakes.

"I am not sure yet," he said, "what sort of a bill would best suit our purposes. This is too serious a matter to be disposed of offhand. I think the majority of the Committee of Seventy agree on this point. We all agree that the present system is deplorably bad, but we do not want to make any blunders in substituting another one. Personally, I am in favor of the appointment of a commission by the Mayor to consider all the police bills submitted, and get at the best in each of them. Then let this commission draft a bill for the complete reorganization of the department. One thing is sure—the Committee of Seventy will oppose the passage of the present Lexow bill with all its might. But I cannot say that we are ready to adopt Dr. Parkhurst's bill."

Expelled Two of Its Clubmen.

The members of the Hell Gate Republican Club met last night at their clubrooms, 1,620 First Avenue to act upon the charges against Edward Kroyer and Francis J. Gunner, members of the County Committee, who were accused of having disobeyed their instructions to vote for Mr. Brookfield for Chairman, and had voted for Mr. Lauterbach. Seventy-eight members were present. The accused men were also on hand and put in a defense. When the question came up for decision they were expelled by a vote of 72 to 6. Mortimer Bouton presided.

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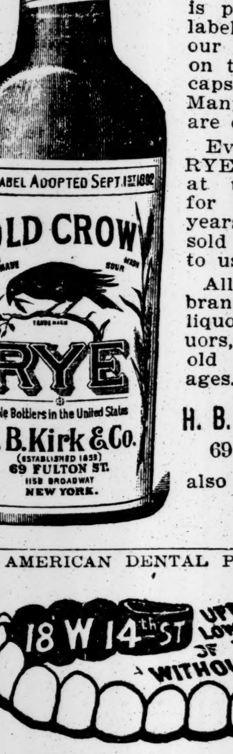

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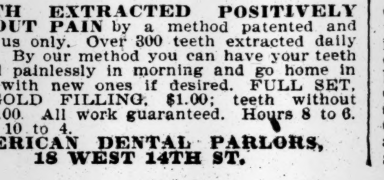

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SOME DAMAGING EVIDENCE

It Is Developed in the Investigation at Philadelphia.

MARTIN AND PORTER ARE INVOLVED

Books of the Telephone Company Show that They Received Blocks of Stock—A Councilman Had Some of Them.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The Council committee which is investigating the alleged bribery of Councilmen by the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company with $362,000 worth of its stock for the purpose of getting a right-of-way ordinance through Councils, was again in session this afternoon. As an incident, each member of the committee took occasion to exculpate himself.

H. H. Pigott, brother of Hugh T. Pigott, a recently deceased Common Councilman, testified that since his brother's death he had found among his effects a certificate of stock of the Mutual Company for six shares in the name of "J. C. Gale." Mr. Pigott further stated that prior to the investigation he was approached by F. C. Simon, an attorney, and a member of the Common Council, who said he represented "influential parties" who wanted to purchase the stock. The face value of the shares being $300, Mr. Pigott offered to sell them for $150, which was accepted. He did not know how his brother secured the shares.

John J. Gilroy, Secretary of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, which concern was register of the Mutual Automatic Company's stock, produced the registration books, and the entry of the 20,000 shares of the company was gone over. Certificates from Nos. 9 to 32 inclusive were issued for twenty shares each to J. C. Gale, and certificates from 36 to 100, for six shares each, to the same person. Certificate No. 101 was registered in the name of John P. Persch, Treasurer of the company, as trustee, for 13,400 shares.

A sensation was created when the witness read out that Certificate No. 107 was registered in the name of David Martin for 1,525 shares, and Certificate No. 108 was registered in the name of Charles A. Porter for 1,525 shares, issued on July 12, 1894. Certificates 103 to 108 inclusive were for 500 shares each, in the name of J. C. Gale, and Certificates 100 to 118 inclusive, transferred on July 12, 1894, were for six shares each in Gale's name.

Col. W. H. Eckert of New-York, President of the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, testified that he knew nothing about the manner in which the company's franchises were secured. Col. Eckert told of "an irregularity" in increasing the stock of the concern from $300,000 to $1,000,000, a record of such increase not being made. The witness detailed his futile endeavors to learn why this was done, and finally "called in" all of the stock for the purpose of making it regular." "All the issue is now in," said the witness, "with the exception of twenty shares." Col. Eckert was not aware that any money had been paid for any of the stock. In conclusion, he told of a visit of Messrs. Martin and Porter to New-York for the purpose of examining the telephonic system of the company.

The final and most unwilling witness of the day was Thomas H. Stackhouse, the Secretary of the company. Mr. Stackhouse said he presented his resignation to President Eckert and other officials on Jan. 18 last, but that it had not been accepted. The witness was most evasive in his replies to Lawyer Etting, and the attorney was compelled at one time to threaten Stackhouse with prosecution if he did not directly answer a question bearing upon an attempted deal between the Central Telephone Company and the Mutual Automatic Company over the contemplated purchase by the former company of the Mutual Company's franchises. Mr. Etting questioned Stackhouse as to the meaning of the sentence, "If the matter could be put off," which appeared in a letter written by Stackhouse to James J. Breen, upon whose affidavit the investigation is being made. The lawyer contended that by the word "matter" Stackhouse referred to the Central Company's ordinance being "put off" by the Councils, and after Mr. Etting's threat the witness so acknowledged. An adjournment was taken until 3 P. M. Friday.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Postmasters.—Connecticut—Edward W. Lowrey, Southampton; New-Jersey—Thomas Moritz, Glenridge.

Probate Judges.—Territory of Utah—J. C. McNally, Salt Lake County; John T. Lazenby, Wayne County; Henry Shields, Summit County; F. W. Chappell, Juab County; Isaac R. Wright, Sevier County.

Member of the Mississippi River Commission.—Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers.

Army Promotions.—Lieut. Col. William L. Kellogg, Fifth Infantry, to be Colonel; Major Henry Fresman, Sixth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. William H. McLaughlin, Eighteenth Infantry, to be Major; First Lieut. Charles McClure, Eighteenth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. James Saylies, Fifth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Corps of Engineers.—Lieut. Col. Henry Martyn Robert, to be Colonel; Major Alexander Mackenzie, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. John G. D. Knight, to be Major; First Lieut. George A. Zinn, to be Captain.

Newburg to Have a "Chautauqua."

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The Board of Directors of the Newburg Theological Seminary to-day perfected arrangements for opening the seminary for the Summer term, commencing July 17, to carry on a work similar to that which has made Chautauqua and Northfield so famous. Dr. W. G. Moorehead of Xenia, Ohio, a well-known Biblical scholar, has accepted the Presidency of the Newburg enterprise, and a large corps of teachers and lecturers has been engaged.

A Deer Poacher Captured.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—John Lief, a half-breed Indian, who for seasons has worried the State Fish and Game Commission by unlawfully trapping and killing deer for their pelts, has been captured by two agents of the commission, who took him by surprise in his house in the vicinity of the West Canda Lake, in Herkimer County. Fresh venison was found in Lief's possession, and he was taken to Hamilton County and sentenced to forty days in jail.

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75c.—"THE KORAN," "ROSSEAU'S Confessions," "Pepys's Diary," "Evelyn's Diary." PRATT, 6th Av., 12th St. (Late Cammeyer's.)

CAUSE OF THE STRIKE

Justice Gaynor's Response to the Arbitration Board's Query.

THE MAIL SIGN COMPLAINT DISMISSED

Strikers' Mass Meeting Not Held—Mayor Schieren Will Act on the Board of Aldermen's Resolution To-day.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration made public yesterday a communication to it by Justice William J. Gaynor in response to its request for his opinion as to the cause of the strike.

His statements were discussed by all classes and comments were by no means confined to the strikers and their sympathizers.

"The real cause," Justice Gaynor declares, "lies in a state of disquiet and moral protest, not confined to the employes of the companies, but pervading this intelligent community, and which was caused by recent speculative uses and manipulations which these companies have been subjected to by certain individuals who have come into control of them."

Taking the case of the Brooklyn City Company, he tells of its increase of the bonded indebtedness to $6,000,000 and of the paper capital to $12,000,000; of its lease, by those in control, in 1893, for 999 years, to a little company called the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, with a paper capital of $200,000, and a mile or less of track; of the agreement of this little company to pay the interest on the $6,000,000 in bonds and 10 per cent. on the $12,000,000 in paper stock of the Brooklyn City Company, keeping all the overplus, which was to go to its stockholders; and, finally, "to evade the payment of the incorporation tax of this State"; of the formation, in West Virginia, in 1893, of the Long Island Traction Company, with the enormous paper capital of $30,000,000.

Of this latter corporation, Justice Gaynor says:

"I need hardly say that this huge paper company had not a day's work or a dollar back of it. It did not own a steel rail, a stick of wood, or anything in the world. It was not a railroad company, but a business, its very name being a falsehood. It was brought up to Brooklyn, and those who created it and also owned and controlled the little Brooklyn Heights Company, turned over to it the certificates of the stock ($200,000) of the latter company. And thus, connected by these two links to the Brooklyn City Company, this West Virginia Company became the absorber, through the little Brooklyn Heights Company, of all the earnings of the Brooklyn City Company over the interest on bonds and the 10 per cent. on stock already specified."

The effect of these transactions, goes on the Justice, was pernicious. The people looked on uneasily. They knew those in control intended to absorb a surplus out of the Brooklyn City Company large enough to pay a dividend on "this sham $30,000,000 of paper stock, to make the stock worth par, and enrich the holders thereof out of the industry of others. To do this the employes of the company knew and everybody knew, that the expenses of the Brooklyn City Company would be cut down to the lowest point."

In giving this history of the Brooklyn City Company, the Justice says he has also given the history of the Atlantic Avenue Company.

It was natural, it is declared, that even a small dispute should become a serious rupture; nothing else could be reasonably expected from such feverish and unhealthy conditions.

These transactions were strictly lawful. But what of that? Was the law always right in what it permitted? These transactions had come to be the order of the day. In place of being checked by laws, they were often fostered by laws. There was no jealousy against wealth in this country. On the contrary, those who accumulated wealth in legitimate callings were subjects of emulation and honor. It was wealth got by trick or device, but all the while according to law, which was under the ban of the splendid intelligence and moral sense of the people.

In the immediate dispute which led to the conflict between the companies and the men, Justice Gaynor saw nothing worthy of serious attention. The dispute was too small not to have been settled except for the inflamed condition brought on by the attempt to create vast inflated wealth on one side being met by justly aroused apprehension on the other.

"I remind you," concludes the Justice, "that in the case of the other two large companies here, the same disute was settled at once. Until the cause is removed, it is idle to try to prevent the effects. I submit this in the hope that it may promote thought and do some good."

United States Commissioner Morle yesterday dismissed the complaint against President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, made by his striking employes, of alleged illegal use of United States mail signs.

Commissioner Morle decided that, under the statutes and Post Office regulations, the line had been duly constituted a railway postal mail route, and as such had the right to carry the mail signs on every car on the route.

The decision is of far more than local interest, because it covers questions affecting nearly a hundred trolley and cable roads throughout the country.

Mayor Schieren will to-day take action on the Aldermanic resolution to revoke the trolley franchises. The general belief is that he will veto it, on the ground that the Aldermen have no such power.

A mass meeting to urge the Mayor to sign the resolution was to have been held last evening in the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, but when the strikers and their friends arrived they found thirty-five policemen drawn up in double file at the head of the stairs.

A number of persons went away, and only about fifty people took seats.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, and Henry George had been announced as speakers, but not one of them appeared. It was finally announced that, on account of the presence of the police, the meeting would not be held.

The railroads yesterday weeded out about 100 incompetent men. Those discharged went to the strikers' headquarters, and asked to be sent to their homes. Peter A. Meehan took them to Mayor Schieren.

The Mayor said the men had come to Brooklyn on a private contract, and, therefore, he could not help them.

The men declared the railroads had violated their contracts. Corporation Counsel McDonald told them that they would have to seek redress in court.

Justice Steers, in Flatbush, yesterday fined William Burns of 531 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, this city, $20 for running a car on the Flatbush Avenue line, while serving as a motorman, at excessive speed. The car struck a wagon driven by Patrick McKenna, Chief Engineer of the county building in Flatbush, smashing it and severely injuring Mr. McKenna.

Two policemen who were on the car swore that, in spite of their protests, the non-union motorman ran the car at forty miles an hour. Passengers testified that its speed was "frightful."

Burns said he had never been informed of an ordinance prohibiting greater speed than ten miles an hour. He could not pay his fine, and was sent to jail.

Justice Steers suspended sentence on John F. Hallen, another non-union motorman on the Flatbush Avenue line, who was also accused of running a car at about forty miles an hour. He was allowed to go because nobody had been unfortunate enough to get in his way. He, too, was ignorant of the ten-mile law, and admitted that he had no idea how fast he was going.

Private James Donnelly of Company B, Sixty-ninth Battalion, said yesterday that when he returned from service in Brooklyn he reported to Kirk & Graham, masons and builders, in One Hundred and Second Street, near Eighth Avenue, this city, for whom he had worked as a bricklayer, and that a member of the firm paid him the wages due him and discharged him. Private Donnelly lives at 1,442 Second Avenue.

Strikers yesterday afternoon dragged the motorman of a Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, trolley car into an open lot and beat him. Policeman George W. Brown resuced him, and arrested Edward Willis of 521 Hancock Street. The motorman took the car to the depot

Frank Megan, thirteen years old, and Christopher Fisher, ten years old, were arrested yesterday for stoning cars of the cross town line at Kent and Manhattan Avenues. The boys said that strikers gave them 50 cents each for throwing the stones.

A mob of about fifty men attacked Special Officer Theodore Binder, at Driggs Avenue and Leonard Street, Brooklyn, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and rescued two men whom Binder had arrested for throwing stones at Car 1,923 of the Flushing Avenue line.

Binder received a number of bruises during the scrimmage.

Word was sent to the Seventh Precinct Police Station, in Greenpoint Avenue, and Inspector McKelvey, with four policemen, arrested twelve men, all of whom were striking motormen living in the Seventh Precinct.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 5.—Resolutions presented by Alderman Cassidy, at the meeting of the Common Council today, one to annul the charter of the two branches of the Brooklyn City Railroad that extend into this city, and another requiring that all motormen employed in this city must have been residents of the State one year and of the city four months, and have been licensed, were referred to the Law Committee.

LONG CRUISE ON THE FRIESLAND

Excursionists Will Start To-day and Visit Foreign Countries.

The Red Star steamship Friesland will sail from this port at 11 A. M. to-day with 430 passengers on "a grand crusade" to Bermuda, Spain, the Holy Land, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Northern Africa, Turkey, Syria, the Isle of Rhodes, Sicily, and other places.

Bermuda will be the first stopping place, and then the party will be taken to these places in turn: Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Pyramids, seven days at Jerusalem, Caifa, Beyrout, Rhodes, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Naples, Pompeii, Gibraltar, and Antwerp.

In addition there will be three optional side trips across Europe. The regular trip will take forty-five days, one of the side trips sixty-three days, another seventy-six days, a third 109 days, and a fourth 116 days. The sixty-three-day trip will bring the tourists across Europe from Naples, via Rome and Paris, to Antwerp, stops being made at all the points of interest. The other special trip will include five days in Rome, then Pisa, Florence, Venice, Verona, Milan, Como, Lugano, St. Gothard, Lucerne, Basel, Paris, Versailles, Rouen, Dieppe, Brighton, London, and Southampton.

Those who spend 109 days on the trip will see Switzerland, Bavaria, Austria, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, England, and Scotland, while the longest trip will be that through Ireland. There are five other trips from which passengers may choose.

The tourists will be accompanied by F. C. Clark, ex-Vice Consul of the United States at Jerusalem, and Alfred A. Guthrie of Albany, N. Y. Both these gentlemen accompanied the Knights Templar pilgrimage to Europe in 1891. Among the passengers of the Friesland will be:

Col. Dudley Evans, W. F. H. Herrman, Mrs. C. S. Herrman, the Misses Grace and Laura Herrman, William J. Matheson, Mrs. Matheson, Miss Anna E. Matheson, Masters Hugh and Malcom Matheson, Miss A. H. Patteson, Miss Helen B. Runyon, Joseph A. Starr, Miss Mary L. Starr, H. M. Taber, Miss Mary S. Van Beuren, Miss Eliza Allen, New-York City.

Dr. E. P. Buffett, Miss Lula Woolsey Brown, Mr. W. H. Beach, the Rev. Cornelius Brett, D. D., Miss Maude Brett, Jersey City; Mrs. L. E. Lord, Flatbush, L. I.; the Rev. T. G. Johnson, D. D., Port Richmond, S. I., and James Parsons, Brooklyn.

The French line steamship La Touraine will sail to-day on an excursion to the Mediterranean. Among those who have been booked to sail by the vessel are Gen. and Mrs. R. A. Alger and Miss Frances Alger of Detroit, Mich., and B. F. Arnold of the Coffee Exchange of this city.

BLIXT TELLS OF MISS GING'S DEATH

The Defendant Alone Understood the Revolver Used.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 5.—In the Hayward trial to-day Blixt, who has confessed to having killed Miss Ging at the instance of Hayward, was on the witness stand and repeated the story of the crime. He said that Hayward threatened to kill Mrs. Blixt if he did not kill Miss Ging. Then Blixt told of his ride with the murdered girl, and said he made several attempts to lift his revolver to shoot her before he could nerve himself to fire the shot. After telling the story of the murder the witness broke down and wept.

The revolver which was used by Blixt, and which he said had been given him by Hayward, was presented in evidence, and no one could "break" it to expel the cartridges. It was finally passed to the defendant, who smilingly made the "break," but in so doing bruised his hand till the blood ran. His attorney called attention to the accident and wanted it remembered in case blood stains were subsequently found on the weapon. Blixt was still on the stand when court adjourned.

Vegetarians in Their Restaurant.

Vegetarian Restaurant No. 1 was opened last night at 240 West Twenty-third Street, and the programme as published in The New-York Times on Monday was followed.

Of those who dined were Henry S. Clubb, President of the Vegetarian Society of America; the officers of the New-York Vegetarian Society, Mrs Dio Lewis, James E. Ramsey, and Col. and Mrs. John C. Fay.

In an address President Clubb said that their cause was free from the pollution of blood. He rejoiced that a restaurant had been opened under the auspices of the New-York society.

A vegetarian society will shortly be formed in Brooklyn.

An Engineer's Confidence Shocked.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Feb. 5.—The westbound express train on the Long Island Railroad from Greenport, when near here this morning, went against a snowdrift nine feet high and packed hard. The engine got the worst of the encounter.

The engineer observed the drift superciliously. He would go right through it. He hit the solid mass at good speed.

The train stopped suddenly. The pilot of the engine was bent double, the airbrakes were shattered, and the trucks were damaged. Passengers were thrown about, but no one was hurt.

G. W. Clamtitt Dies of His Fall.

G. W. Clamtitt, sixty-eight years old, the wealthy jeweler from Attleborough, Mass., who fell from the railroad float Maryland into the Harlem River at the New-York, New-Haven & Hartford yards on the morning of Jan. 30 last, died from the effects of his accidental fall in the Harlem Hospital yesterday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Hancock, Md., Feb. 5.—Fire started here this evening, and at midnight is still burning. The sumac mill and 250 tons of sumac and a grain warehouse containing 4,000 bushels of grain belonging to Mrs. Eliza Rinehart have been destroyed. An unused warehouse belonging to Benjamin Stoltmeyer of St. Louis was also burned and five dwelling houses practically ruined. The total loss will amount to $20,000, with little or no insurance. Unless the wind should freshen, the firemen will be able to control the fire.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Munson Brothers' foundry was destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have started from a smoldering flask. The losses are as follows: Munson Brothers, $75,000; Eureka Mower Company, $25,000; A. I. Simmons, receiver for the old Eureka Mower Company, $10,000; R. J. Knox, lumber yard, $2,500. The property is insured for half the loss.

Kingsville, Ontario, Feb. 5.—Shaen's dry goods store, Wiglen's grocery store, Thornton's millinery store, Brown's jewelry store, Pierce's grocery, the telegraph office in Dr. Wiglen's dental rooms and office, and a barber's shop burned; loss, $20,000; partly covered by insurance.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 5.—One of the Troy public school buildings was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was a frame structure. This is the second Troy public school building destroyed by fire within a few weeks.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—The Bodmann Leaf Tobacco Warehouse was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on stock is estimated at $500,000, and on the building about $60,000; insurance not known.

Silver Creek, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Fire destroyed the Newton Block, on Dunkirk Street, causing a loss of about $5,000. The principal loser is H. Malis, groceries, $1,500.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 5.—Fire in the residence of Cashier Borden of the Massasoit National Bank caused a loss of from $10,000 to $15,000; partially insured.

Leipsic, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Five business places, two Opera Houses, and one dwelling burned this morning. The loss will exceed $100,000, with small insurance.

Bristol, Conn., Feb. 5.—Michael's Opera House and a business block adjoining burned. Michael's loss, $9,000; insurance, $7,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 5.—The implement house of the H. T. Conde Company burned; loss, $75,000; insurance, $40,000.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination Line - - $80.00
Direct Line - - - $120.00

AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE. NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,

18 Cortlandt Street.

EXPELLED FROM THE STATE DEMOCRACY

J. F. Roach Said to Have Had Mr. Goff's Name Omitted from Circulars.

John F. Roach has ceased to belong to the New-York State Democracy of the Nineteenth Assembly District. He was expelled last night by the unanimous vote of the District Committee, which met for that purpose at Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street.

It was expected that Mr. Roach would appear with some of his friends to protest against such action by the committee, and some trouble was considered not improbable. Mr. Roach, however, remained away.

Business was begun directly on the arrival of Chairman William E. McFadden, when it was found there were thirty-nine committeemen in the room. The Chairman explained that Mr. Roach had been accused of conduct injurious to the State Democracy, by going to Frank L. Hamilton of 18 Spruce Street and having him print circulars from which the name of John W. Goff was omitted. The circular he showed to Mr. Goff, alleging that it had been sent out by the organization to the voters. Mr. Goff happened to meet John Arrowsmith, a member of the committee, a few nights before the election, and a conversation with him led to the discovery of the alleged fraud. After a thousand copies of the circular had been delivered, the mistake, as the omission of Mr. Goff's name was then looked upon, was discovered and new circulars were ordered. Mr. Roach afterward admitted, the Chairman said, that he wanted merely "to put the Nineteenth District organization in a hole."

A trial committee was appointed to fully investigate the matter, and copies of the charges against him were served on Mr. Roach. Every courtesy was shown, and he was afforded ample time to come before the investigating committee, the Chairman said, but he did not appear to make any defense.

The committee found the charges against him fully proved, and on Monday night decided that he should be expelled from the organization.

To ratify this decision the meeting of the District Committee was called. On motion of Walter H. Gantz, seconded by William Arrowsmith, the sentence of expulsion was confirmed by a unanimous vote.

The expulsion from the district organization disqualifies Mr. Roach from membership in the general organization for one year.

Mr. Roach, who lives at 133 West Sixty-third Street, was not at home to callers last night.

Democrats Elect Officers.

At the annual election of officers of the Business Men's Democratic Association, in the Hoffman House, yesterday, these were chosen:

President—Theodore W. Myers; Treasurer—W. I. Young; Secretary—Julius D. Mahr.

Vice Presidents—Roswell P. Flower, John H. Inman, James H. Parker, W. H. Duckworth, John H. Graham, James S. Coleman, W. B. Blackwell, R. F. Bloomer, Antonio Rasines, Delano C. Calvin, Forrest H. Parker, Franklin Edson, Hermann Ridder, David McClure, Thomas Lenane, M. B. Fielding, Charles B. Peet, Nathaniel Myers, George W. Anderson, M. J. Ahearn.

Executive Committee—Joseph J. O'Donohue, Evan Thomas, John A. Sullivan, M. W. Carr, John G. O'Keefe, H. D. McCord, John McAnerny, George F. Gantz, James H. Snyder, Alexander Meakim, Charles F. Allen, Henry J. Mahr, Walter Stanton, Nelson Smith, Asa A. Alling, Cornelius O'Reilly, E. D. Neustadt, Henry A. Rogers, George W. Olivit, Charles A. King, M. Rittenhouse, L. J. Callanan, John A. Mapes, L. H. Andrews, W. D'H. Washington.

Inspectors of Election—S. S. Nicholas, W. B. Young, and George H. Stonebridge, Jr.

A New Librarian for Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Hubbard Putnam, at a meeting of the Trustees of the public library this afternoon, was appointed librarian. Mr. Putnam is a son of the late George P. Putnam of New-York. He was graduated from Harvard in 1883, and afterward entered Columbia College, taking a law course. He went West, and was appointed librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library. Mr. Putnam held that position for seven years. After leaving the West Mr. Putnam came to Boston, and for some time was a member of a law firm in Boston. Mr. Putnam was a classmate of Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASUHY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 5th day of February, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$50,620,273.57
Gold bullion	44,739,928.28
Outstanding gold certificates, less gold certificates in the Treasury	52,605,559.00
Standard silver dollars and silver bullion, less outstanding silver certificates in the Treasury	14,331,756.23
Standard silver dollars of 1890 and silver bullion of 1890, less outstanding Treasury Notes	487.25
United States notes, less outstanding currency certificates and currency certificates in Treasury	51,836,433.43
Treasury notes of 1890	34,127,621.00
National bank notes	6,080,052.51
Fractional silver coin	15,632,177.34
Fractional currency	40.18
Minor coin	1,208,427.02
Deposits in national banks	14,977,601.36
Bonds and interest paid	1,155,808.60
Total	$73,181,728.01
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	6,965,877.38
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,716,073.84
Disbursing officers' balances	22,493,563.75
Post Office Department account	2,571,157.50
Miscellaneous items	1,883,043.17
Total	$38,629,715.44
Balance	$34,552,012.57
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	143,475,332.33

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$355,330.31
Internal revenue	193,337.33
Miscellaneous	68,685.82
Total receipts	617,353.46

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscelaneous	$559,000.00
Indians	35.000.00
Pensions	500,000.00
Interest	327,300.71
Total expenditures	$1,421,300.71
Excess of expenditures over receipts	803,947.25

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	63,200.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	116,144.50
Redemptions of notes to date	339,133,218.00
This day	50,649.00

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $193,337, from customs $355,330, and miscellaneous $68,685. The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $294,250.

MONTAUK'S HIGH SCORE

Downed 749 Pins in the Brooklyn Interclub Tournament.

GOOD BOWLING IN THIRTEENTH ROUND

Oxfords Win and Lose a Game—Carletons Beaten in Two Contests — Hanovers Beat the Aurora Gratas.

The thirteenth round of games in the Interclub League of Brooklyn was played last night. In spite of the cold weather a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators, including many ladies, gathered at the Knickerbocker Club at Flatbush to witness the two games between the Knickerbocker team and the Lincoln five.

In the first game the Knickerbockers set the pace, opening with a clean frame as a starter. They held the lead until the fourth frame, when the Lincolns came on with a rush, winning with forty-five pins to spare. The second game was close and exciting until the sixth frame, after which the Knickerbockers took command, and pulled out a victory by fifty-nine pins.

The Union League and Midwood teams broke even at the Midwood Club alleys. At the Montauk Club alleys the home team won and lost with the Oxford five, rolling the remarkable score of 949 in the second game, thus carrying off the high-score honors of the tournament. The Columbias defeated the Carletons in two games at the Carleton Club. The Aurora Gratas lost two games to the Hanovers at the Aurora Grata alleys. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Webster	1	4	5	136
Rose	2	4	4	148
Simpson	4	2	4	161
Bollinger	2	6	2	157
Remsen	1	6	3	154
Total	10	22	18	756

LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Riggs	5	5	0	205
Purdy	2	4	4	152
Swaney	2	3	5	143
Olmstead	2	4	4	145
Bannester	2	5	3	156
Total	13	21	16	801

SECOND GAME.

KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Webster	3	5	2	173
Rose	0	4	6	125
Simpson	5	2	3	189
Bollinger	4	0	6	143
Remsen	2	4	4	156
Total	14	15	21	786

LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Riggs	0	4	6	126
Purdy	2	4	4	146
Swaney	1	4	5	140
Olmstead	1	5	4	156
Bannester	1	6	3	159
Total	5	23	22	727

FIRST GAME.

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lounsbury	3	5	2	177
Jones	1	4	5	140
Quinn	3	0	7	122
Burrough	0	5	5	137
Miller	2	4	4	157
Total	9	18	23	733

MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Steinbugler	2	5	3	157
Hubbard	1	6	3	158
Sullivan	4	2	4	169
Johnson	1	6	3	154
Haviland	3	4	3	169
Total	11	23	16	807

SECOND GAME.

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lounsbury	1	5	4	149
Jones	1	2	7	122
Quinn	1	7	2	160
Burrough	0	3	7	124
Miller	3	5	2	173
Total	6	22	22	728

MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Steinbugler	0	8	2	163
Hubbard	4	3	3	178
Sullivan	1	4	5	138
Johnson	1	6	3	153
Haviland	0	4	6	129
Total	6	25	19	761

FIRST GAME.

MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Willets	2	6	2	169
Callaghan	4	4	2	189
Allen	2	4	4	148
Swan	4	2	4	160
Hoyt	0	3	7	155
Total	12	23	15	821

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	5	1	4	185
Lee	3	4	3	169
Beard	0	7	3	155
Whitlesey	2	6	2	167
Fisher	4	2	4	154
Total	14	20	16	830

SECOND GAME.

MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Willets	5	3	2	196
Callaghan	2	5	3	160
Allen	5	4	1	209
Swan	3	6	1	186
Hoyt	6	2	2	198
Total	21	20	9	949

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	3	5	2	174
Lee	1	5	4	149
Beard	0	8	2	160
Whittlesey	2	4	4	148
Fisher	2	6	2	170
Total	8	28	14	801

SECOND GAME.

CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	1	5	4	137
Mason	2	2	6	129
Newhall	2	7	1	178
Ebberts	0	6	4	146
Frankish	4	4	2	178
Total	9	23	18	768

COLUMBIA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Judge	1	3	6	126
Wilson	2	4	4	160
Langan	6	4	0	217
York	1	4	5	139
O'Connor	2	4	4	152
Total	12	19	19	794

FIRST GAME.

AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Scofield	2	7	1	173
Holste	2	5	3	158
Tucker	0	5	5	134
McClement	1	5	4	147
Goodersen	3	6	1	189
Total	8	28	14	801

HANOVER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Grosch	3	5	2	173
Young	3	5	2	179
Rose	1	4	5	139
Harkins	2	6	2	167
Peterkin	2	5	3	156
Total	11	25	14	814

SECOND GAME.

AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Scofield	1	5	4	140
Holste	2	5	3	152
Tucker	0	4	6	126
McClement	1	2	7	122
Goodersen	3	4	3	160
Total	7	20	23	700

HANOVER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Grosch	2	5	3	167
Young	4	5	1	191
Rose	3	5	2	176
Harkins	0	6	4	141
Peterkin	1	8	1	170
Total	10	29	11	845

Bowling Games Postponed.

The games scheduled for last evening at the Uncle Sam Alleys between the bowling teams of the Manhattan Bicycle Club and the Montauk Wheelmen did not take place, the latter being unable to be present. The postponed games will be played on the 26th inst. The meeting at Paterson between the Castle Points and the Manhattans scheduled for the 18th inst. has also been postponed. These games will be decided on Feb. 27.

CROWNED WITH GOLD 9 MEDALS, INCLUDING CHICAGO, 1893.

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THE BEST OF ALL IMPORTED TABLE WATERS.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Wine Dealers.

ATALANTA'S NINTH ANNIVERSARY

Will Celebrate the Event by a Dinner—New Clubrooms.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5.—The Atalanta Wheelmen of this city will be nine years old March 11 next, and to celebrate the event it is proposed to have a dinner. By that time, too, it is pretty certain that the club will have new quarters, as a committee is now out skirmishing the town for an available hall in which to meet. The old clubhouse at 50 Clinton Street will be given up reluctantly by the many members who have long looked upon it as a pleasant rendezvous and place for social gatherings. The committee is meeting with much difficulty in finding a place. They had their eyes centred on the rooms over Achtel & Setter's restaurant on Broad Street and thought favorably of it, when the McKinley Republican Club came along and hired the place. Now the committee is said to have in view a location on Central Avenue.

At a largely-attended meeting last night the following Dinner Committee was appointed: Ernest Millar, Chairman; Celestino Olozaga, and Charles Dougherty.

New officers will soon be elected and their choice will depend much upon the action of the Nominating Committee, which was appointed last night, as follows: J. B. Merrill, Chairman; Charles Dennison, and R. S. Swords. It is intended to keep the club in the forefront in bicycle events.

The Atalantas will give an entertainment at Chester Row Hall, Halsey, near Market Street, Tuesday night, Feb. 19. A dance will follow.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN NOTES

Ground Broken for the New Clubhouse in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Ground was broken yesterday forenoon for the new clubhouse of the Kings County Whelemen, ten members participating in the ceremony. The site is situated in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, between Dean and Bergen Streets. Those who used the shovel were President Durant McLean, "Fred" Hawley, H. R. Davis, W. E. Tway, W. H. Graham, S. J. Graham, G. A. Needham, C. T. Earl, O. R. Gurnee, and W. H. Wells.

President McLean turned the first sod and the spade used by him will be decorated and placed in the new clubhouse when completed. It is expected that the house will be ready for occupancy by May 1. When the club moves in the occasion will be celebrated by an entertainment to which many wheelmen will be invited.

The Kings Countys entertained their friendly rivals, the Long Island Wheelmen, at their clubhouse, 1,225 Bedford Avenue, on Monday evening. The gathering of the members of the two clubs was a very pleasant affair. Charles H. Luscomb, President of the Long Islands, and of the League of American Wheelmen, was present, and so were such well-known cyclists as Col. F. A. Shepherd, P. P. Share, E. F. Beecher, A. W. Perego, "Fred" Halstead, H. Strugnell, Hugo Wundram, S. J. Graham, H. M. Maxwell, and A. G. Kipp. A stage entertainment and refreshments served to make the programme doubly enjoyable.

Cyclist Holzman's Case.

The Holzman case, which was publicly aired at the special meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs on Monday evening, an account of which appeared in The New-York Times yesterday, caused a buzz of excitement in the wheeling world. Many who discussed the matter thought it queer that Holzman hesitated about giving the name of the firm from which he purchased the diamond ring in dispute. It was argued that the only way to clear himself was to show that the firm had duped him. Holzman saw several prominent cyclists down town yesterday afternoon, and told them that he was ready to divulge the name of the firm to the committee appointed to investigate the case. He added, further, that the company claimed that no deception had been practiced, and that impartial judges would testify that the ring in question was worth the money paid.

Greenwich Wheelmen Officers.

One of the most spirited elections the Greenwich Wheelmen ever had took place at their clubhouse, in Hudson Street, last evening. There were three tickets in the field, and the electioneering was of the liveliest nature. The successful candidates are the following: President—H. C. Reynolds; Vice President—Alexander Churchill; Treasurer—Fancher McIntyre; Secretary—William H. Jones; Captain—W. A. Whelpley; First Lieutenant—C. S. Henshaw; Second Lieutenant—James E. Louder; Board of Governors—William Seissman, M. McIntyre, A. Lippman, George W. Oldenstedt, E. A. Steilen, and C. McGuire. M. Allman and M. Metygor tied for member of the Board of Governors, and another election will be necessary to determine which shall serve.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The fact that tired wheelmen are not allowed to stand their cycles on the side of the roads in Central Park, while resting themselves on the Park benches, has aroused the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs to action. Recently the Secretary of the Park Board was communicated with, and in his reply he stated that cycles were classed by the board as vehicles, and that the latter were not allowed to stand in the Park thoroughfares. Under this interpretation the police are justified in not permitting wheelmen to leave their cycles by the roadside even though they do not interfere with travel. The association hopes to have the ordinance bearing on this matter changed in the near future.

—The annual election of officers of the Gramercy Wheelmen will take place on the 14th inst. at 23 St. Mark's Place, and the installation on the 23d. Four new members joined the club at its last meeting, and a dozen will be added to the list at the next.

—The name of Adolph Stahl was inadventently omitted from the list of delegates at the special meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs on Monday evening. Mr. Stahl is the Gramercy Wheelmen's representative.

—The Ladies' Pioneer Cycle Club of Brooklyn will hold its next meeting to-morrow evening. Several new members will be elected, and plans perfected for a series of entertainments.

—The subscription to the Coney Island cycle path fund made by the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs [illegible] $98.60.

TROTTING CIRCUIT OF FOUR CITIES

A Spring Series of Meetings Arranged—Conditions and Classes.

Trotting turfites were very much in evidence at the Hotel Metropole last evening, the occasion being the conference of officials from various driving tracks in what might be called the Southeastern section of the Atlantic coast district. The meeting was in response to a call sent out by the Driving Club of New-York, and the Executive Committee of that organization was well represented by the following members: Andrew Miller, Gen. Jacob Baiz, S. H. Mason, Jr., E. S. Hedges, Fred Gerken, John Rudd, L. A. Burke, and Capt. C. H. McDonald. The The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn, which is also heartily in accord with the plan to form a Spring circuit, sent its Secretary, W. C. Allen, along with John F. Cornell of the Executive Committee, to look after its interests.

The representatives from Philadelphia were Joseph A. Wenderoth, President of the Philadelphia Driving Park Association; John Condon, and Thomas Grady of the Belmont Driving Club.

The other tracks represented were as follows: Island Park, Albany, by Secretary James B. Hoyt; Hudson River Driving Park, Poughkeepsie, by Manager D. B. Herrington, and the Driving Park Association of Bethlehem, Penn., by H. A. Croman and George W. Young.

After waiting for over an hour to hear from Baltimore, it was found that only the Gentlemen's Driving Park of that city was represented. Messrs. W. H. Evans and P. Martin, who made up the delegation from Maryland, were unable to give any information regarding what their neighbors of the Pimlico Driving Club intended to do. With this one missing quantity, the meeting was called to order by Andrew Miller, President of the Driving Club of New-York. A call for a Chairman resulted in the election of Mr. Miller, and E. S. Hedges was chosen Secretary pro tem. Chairman Miller called for responses from the various associations, and it was found that each track outside of Fleetwood Park had chosen one delegate. These were reported upon and found to be as follows: Belmont Driving Club, John Condon; Philadelphia Driving Park Association, Joseph A. Wenderoth; Gentlemen's Driving Park, Baltimore, W. H. Evans; Island Park, James B. Hoyt; Parkway Driving Club, J. F. Cornell; Hudson River Driving Park, D. B. Herrington; Bethlehem Trotting Association, H. A. Groman.

It was suggested by the Chair, and adopted, that these delegates should form a committee with Secretary Hedges of Fleetwood Park to fix dates for the proposed circuit. The report showed that the associations at Albany, Poughkeepsie, and Bethlehem had withdrawn, and two more tracks at Baltimore had been added to the list. This makes the following schedule: May 7 to 10, Arlington Track, Baltimore; May 14 to 17, Gentlemen's Driving Park, Baltimore; May 21 to 24, Pimlico Driving Club, Baltimore; May 28 to 31, Belmont Park, Philadelphia; June 4 to 7, Point Breeze, Philadelphia; June 11 to 14, Fleetwood Park, New-York; June 18 to 21, Parkway Driving Club, Brooklyn.

The schedule was adopted, and then permanent officers were elected. Joseph A. Wenderoth of the Philadelphia Driving Park was made President and E. S. Hedges of Fleetwood Park Secretary of the circuit. After some discussion it was decided to adopt the title, "The Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and Brooklyn Circuit." Classes and purses were arranged for the several meetings. The latter are to be of a uniform value of $500, and there will be ten classes, made up as follows: 2:15, 2:19, 2:23, 2:27, 2:30, and 2:37 trotting; 2:15, 2:19, 2:23, and 2:30 pacing. Any member of the circuit has the right to change the programme, and Secretary Hedges was instructed to draw up a schedule and submit it to each association. The entrance was fixed at 5 per cent. from starters and 5 per cent. additional from winners.

It is not known whether the two Baltimore tracks that did not send representatives will fall in line, but the dates will be submitted to them at once. After the adjournment the visitors were entertained at a late supper by the Driving Club of New-York. It was generally agreed that the new circuit is a strong one, and sure to meet with a good support among the Eastern owners and trainers.

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TROTTERS SELL WELL.

Sixty-nine Bring $20,405 at Lexington—Wilkes Boy Colt Fetches $1,275.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 5.—The second day's sale of trotters here was another success, but as there were no Wiltons or other fancy-priced horses, the average was reduced from that of yesterday. The sixty-nine head brought $20,405, an average of $295.

The following are the principal prices secured:

Baron Crisp, 2:24, b. h., 4 years, by Baron Wilkes, dam by Cuyler; John E. Madden, Lexington	$1,000
Black Storm, 2:17¼, blk. h., 9, by Black Wilkes, dam by Westwood; Percy Stackhouse, Lexington, Ky	900
Black colt, 2, by Wilkes Boy, dam by The King; Daly & Thayer, Louisville	1,275
Winnie D., b. m., 4, by Baron Wilkes, dam by Dictator; Brook Curry, Lexington	600
Algeria Belle, 2:28½, br. m., 4, by Algeria Wilkes, dam by Metropolitan; John E. Madden	600
Baronine, 2:22, br. f., 5, by Baron Wilkes, dam by Strathmore; E. Pendleton, Baltimore	1,000
Algeria Wilkes, br. h., 13, by Alcyone, dam by Tattler; R. F. Doggett, New-York	410
School Boy, 2:26¼, b. g., 7, by Cassaday, dam by Boy Fisherman; R. W. Robb, Boston	455
Eagle Flight, ro. f., 3, by Eagle Bird, dam by Wilkes Boy; Abe Johnson	475
Fancy Medium, b. m., 10, by Happy Medium, dam by Frank Patchen; Graham & Conley, Boston	700
Trustwell, br. c., 3, by King Nutwood, dam by Windsor; R. F. Doggett	310
Keys, br. g., 5, by Vasco, dam by Strathmore; R. W. Robb	700
Black Guy, blk. c., 2, by Guy Wilkes, dam by Baron Wilkes; John W. Price, Carthage, Ohio	1,350
Loo, b. m., 9, by Jay Gould, dam by General Washington; George McKaig, Dayton, Ohio	400
Notre Dame, 2:23¾, b. m., 5, by Robert McGregor, dam by Hambrino; J. W. Smith, Lexington	400
Church Bell, 2:27½, b. m., 6, by Onward, dam by Cazique; Abe Johnson	500
Sunland Clay, 2:26½, b. c., 3, by Clay, dam by Mambrino Patchen; W. J. Wysinth, Dayton, Ohio	525
Barlonettie, b. f., yearling, by Baron Wilkes, dam by Egbert; Summit View Farm, New-York	950

Trotting on the Ice.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 5.—At Woodlawn Oval this afternoon was opened the Winter ice meeting of the Saratoga Trotting Association. A large crowd braved the intense cold wave and heavy wind and enjoyed lively sport. W. H. Gailor of this place officiated as starter, and the judges included James Northrup of Fort Edward, Henry C. Dater of Ballston Spa, and George Biggart of Glens Falls.

Summaries:

2:40 Class.—Purse $150.

W. Martin's (Saratoga Springs) b. g. Henry	1	1	1
Conkling & Stone's (Luzerne) b. g. Dan Allen	2	2	3
T. E. Wandell's (Saratoga Springs) g. g. Undertaker	3	3	2
J. Runnall's (Fort Edward) b. g. Brigham	4	5	4
G. Ayres's (Saratoga Springs) blk. g. Rodney W	5	4	5

Time—2:44½; 2:45½; 2:41.

2:30 Class.—Purse $175.

H. Ballou's (Saratoga Springs) br. g. C. and L	2	1	1	1
Conkling & Stone's (Luzerne) blk. g. Lock Boy	1	2	2	3
I. A. Jenkins's (Saratoga Springs) blk. m. Mabel Mack	3	4	4	2
J. H. Baker's (Saratoga Springs) b. g. Robert B	4	3	3	4

Time—2:41½; 2:41½; 2:41; 2:41½.

PONY RACES ON THE HUDSON.

Ears and Toes Frozen by Several Spectators at the Contests.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 5.—With the thermometers 20° below zero and a biting blast blowing through the northern gap in the Highlands, the annual pony races took place on the Hudson opposite this place to-day. Such cold weather has seldom been experienced here, and both judges and spectators suffered severely from its intensity. More than twenty persons had their ears and toes frozen. The ice was thick enough to bear a railroad train, and were it not for the extreme cold, the races would have been the most successful ever held here.

The first heat was to begin at 1:30, but, owing to the delay in getting ready Peekskill and Fishkill horses that had been entered for the first race it was decided to run the third race first. All the horses that had been entered for this race had not yet arrived, but the judges decided that as they belonged in the immediate neighborhood there was little excuse for their absence, and the races were ordered. The first heat was very close. Hanford Smith's pony led by a neck, John Flaming's bay pony was second, and W. D. Budd's third. Smith's pony won the two following heats, and the judges declared him the winner. Flannery got second place. The second race was for all trotters bred in Putnam County that had never beaten 3:00. The three heats out of five were won by James E. Bailey of Cold Spring. William H. Ladue's pony came in second.

The third race was for a purse of $50, free for all trotters. This was the most exciting race of the day, requiring seven heats to decide. The judges awarded this race to John Flannery of Fishkill. H. L. Ely's pony was a close second, and E. Kipp received third money. A large number of West Point people witnessed the races. The cadets who were skating on the opposite side of the river watched the last race with great interest.

Racing at Twenty Degrees Below Zero.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.—The coldest weather of the present Winter caused a slim attendance at the opening day of the trotting races at Jacques Cartier ice track. The thermometer registered 20° below zero, and a strong wind prevailed all day. The principal event of the day, the 2:50-class trot, was postponed, because the jockeys refused to pilot the horses in such weather.

The only races decided were the two mile and the four-year-olds and under. The fields were too small to be interesting. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Two-Mile Heats; purse $200.

Rubus, (Baltimore)	1
Sorrel George, (Montreal)	2
Folly, (Montreal)	3

Best time, 5:24½.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds; purse $100.

W. C. B., (Montreal)	1
Nypando, (Montreal)	2
Sheriff Muscow, (Montreal)	3

Best time, 2:57.

Charter Oak's Annual Meeting.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 5.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Charter Oak Driving Park Association was held this morning. President Morgan G. Bulkeley, presided. The report of the Treasurer, showing a loss of $10,000 by the last meeting, was accepted. The association expects to recuperate the coming season, if favorable legislation can be secured. All the Directors were re-elected. The vacancies caused by the death of Henry Keney and William H. Goodrich were filled by the election of George W. R. Rudd of Lakeville, and J. H. Parker of Hartford.

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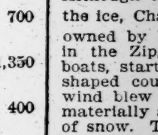

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"Aches, and weaknesses, but still compelled to labor on." To all such sufferers Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster is a priceless blessing.

Zip Beats the Mamie.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 5.—To-day is the coldest so far this Winter here. The mercury registered 4° above zero at 7 o'clock this morning, and there has as yet been very little change. Although there are about four inches of snow on the ice, Charles Irwin, with the ice yacht Mamie, owned by William McMahon, and Charles Burd in the Zip, owned by himself, both third-class boats, started out to sail eight miles over a kite-shaped course for the Challenge Pennant. The wind blew a gale from the northwest, and very materially assisted the boats in kicking up clouds of snow. The Mamie got away first, but the Zip outfooted her rapidly and soon had a safe lead. In turning one of the stakes, the Zip lifted and threw Burd out. He took a very graceful slide of several yards through the snow, fortunately without being hurt. His boat remained right side up, and he quickly scrambled back into the cockpit and continued the race, finishing about one round ahead of the Mamie. Time—23:00. There is no question that the Zip is the fastest third-class boat on the river when there is a lot of wind.

It is probable that there will be races daily as long as the ice lasts, as the wind is rapidly blowing the snow off the ice, and it will be much pleasanter sailing.

Shooting for Monte Carlo Grand Prix.

NICE, Feb. 5.—The results in the shooting contest for the Monte Calro Grand Prix of 20,000f. to-day, were as follows: Signor Benvenuti (Italian) first, scoring 15 birds out of a possible 17; MM. Drevon and Descharmays (French) 15 birds each, and Signor Calari (Italian) 14 birds. A high wind prevailed during the shooting.

ISELIN VISITS THE HERRESHOFFS

Minor Details of the New Cup Defender Discussed.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 5.—The Herreshoff Works had a visitor to-day in C. Oliver Iselin, who came down from Providence on a special train, having missed the regular one. He arrived soon after 11 o'clock and was met at the station by President John B. Herreshoff and driven to the shops, where he remained until 1 P. M., when he returned to Providence by the same train that had brought him here. The visit was made for the purpose of discussing some of the details of the plans of the new boat.

On his way to the station, Mr. Iselin held in his hand a roll of blue-print plans. The mold for the lead keel of the new boat is now being constructed, and it will take nearly a week before it is finished. It is said on good authority that the keel will weigh about seventy tons. When the mold is finished it will be placed in the run, where the new boat will stand, in the south shop. The shape of the lead keel will resemble greatly that of the keel of Valkyrie II., and will stand about five feet in height from its bottom.

It is also said that while the Herreshoffs have not entered into an agreement with the syndicate not to build another cup defender, they would yet decline to build one for reasons of their own. The firm, it is understood, did not want to build both the Vigilant and the Colonia two years ago. One boat was sure to be defeated, even though the firm did its best on both, and therefore one of the syndicates was sure to find fault. The same reasons probably would prevent the firm from taking an order this year for a second cup defender.

Newark Chess Players Win.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5.—The seventh match in the tournament of the Metropolitan Chess League took place in this city to-night between the Newark and the Metropolitan Chess Club of New-York. Both clubs put forward their best players. The "Mets" were strengthened by the unexpected arrival of Albin, who had just finished a successful engagement at Philadelphia, and also by Mr. Taubenhaus, the Parisian expert. Both these players are full-fledged members of the Metropolitan Chess Club. The first victory fell to the visitors, but the home team soon amended, and by 12 o'clock had secured the match by the score of 5 games to 2, one unfinished.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

Bowling.—Castle Points vs. Columbia, at Hoboken; Atalantas vs. Montauks, at Newark; Tourists vs. Manhattans, at Paterson.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Union County Roadsters, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican League.

Yachting.—Meeting of New-York Yacht Club, 8:30 P. M.; meeting of Riverside Yacht Club.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

Bowling.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Tourist Cycle Club, at 471 Flatbush Avenue. Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street; Harlem Republican Club League.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League, at 198 Church Street.

Annual Winter games of Barnard School, at Eighth Regiment Armory.

Shoot for the Palmer Cup, at Larchmont.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

Bowling.—Montauk Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Castle Point Cyclers, at the American Alleys, Hamburg and Green Avenues, Brooklyn.

Annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club at the Waldorf.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Bowling.—Brooklyn interclub tournament.

Yachting.—Meeting of American Yacht Club, at Delmonico's, 8 P. M.

Racquet championships, at Racquet and Tennis Club.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—A Bunch of Violets.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Water Color Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl. Matinée.
BLOOMINGDALE'S, 3d Av-59th, 60th St—Napoleon Exhibit.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—8:15—Recital, Ysaye. 3:00—Piano Recital, Gotterdaemmerung.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th-St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsal. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Pantomime. Matinée.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Flams. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Cotton King.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Vasantasena.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—26th St-Madison Av—2 to 5—Exhibition of Culinary Art. Evening—French Cooks' Ball.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	14	6	3:30 P. M.	24	10
6 A. M.	10	5	6 P. M.	22	6
9 A. M.	10	5	9 P. M.	21	4
12 M.	16	8	12 P. M.	21	0

Average temperature yesterday.......... 5½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........17¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years..........26½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Northwest Gales.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHY NOT BEGIN?

Mr. Low and Mr. Starin have the right idea about the Rapid-Transit Commission—that it must do something, and at once.

For some reason, notwithstanding their emphatic pronouncement at the polls last November, the people of the city have of late been down-hearted about rapid transit. There has been a little too much expert opinion, not quite enough bull-headed and obstacle-smashing push. Ten years ago the highly-trained experts most solemnly declared that the electric wires could not be put under ground. The wires are under ground and do their work to a charm. The engineering experts now see visions and dream dreams about putting the trains under ground. They will joyfully solve all the problems they now declare insoluble when Mr. Low and Mr. Starin command them. We have immense faith in engineers. They can do anything that investors will pay for.

The city will pay for rapid transit. The engineers can construct a rapid-transit system if the Commissioners demand it.

The interesting recommendation of the Board of Experts as to extensions of the elevated road service, which we declared to be illusory when they were made, were politely dismissed by the Commissioners yesterday. That clears the way of a dangerous obstacle—how dangerous only those who follow this subject somewhat closely can understand. Mr. Low's resolution, unanimously adopted, demanding that "a resolution in form for final adoption, confirming the routes already adopted," be submitted at the next meeting, was a determined and businesslike proposition. In such matters it is necessary somehow sometime to do something.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The Financial Chronicle for Feb. 2 gives a very full and careful review of the world's production of gold and silver for the years 1871 to 1894, inclusive, a period lacking but a twelvemonth of a quarter of a century. This is long enough to enable the student to trace the general lines of the movement and to see to what extent changes which at the time seemed decisive as to the tendency then manifested have balanced each other. Of course, the fact which for nearly a score of years, and particularly for the fifteen years ending with 1890, has impressed the opinion of the world most, and with most effect upon the policy of Governments, was the fall in the price accompanied by the very marked increase in the production of silver. This increased silver production was contemporaneous with a decline, not so marked, but perceptible, in the average annual addition to the world's stock of gold. There was at the same time a marked fall in general prices, and this has been by very many accepted as the equivalent of what is called the appreciation of gold—that is, an increased value for gold measured in other commodities.

These two important phenomena—increase in silver product and check to gold product, with fall in the exchangeable value of silver and rise in that of gold—have by a large school of writers and by some legislators been held to occupy the relation of cause and effect, the change in gold prices being charged to the change in silver and to the policy of various Governments connected with that change. We do not now propose to discuss this vexed question. As our readers are aware, we have been of the opinion that the question is much larger and more complex than the bimetallists would have it, and that the policy of Governments is quite too weak a force with which to oppose those far greater and more enduring forces that have brought about these changes, some of which are, we think, inevitable, and some of which we have held would be corrected naturally if time were allowed. The record of the last twenty-four years affords evidence that this latter expectation is in the course of being realized, and it is to this evidence that we now desire to call attention. The figures presented by The Chronicle we regard as being as nearly complete and trustworthy as statistics of this sort can be made.

The gold production of the world declined steadily from 1871 to 1885. Beginning in 1871 with 6,010,508 ounces, it was in 1885 5,002,584 ounces. The average annual product for the first five years was 5,604,000 ounces; for the second five years it was 5,269,000 ounces; for the third it was only 4,912,000 ounces. During the next five years—1886-90, inclusive—the annual production rose slowly from 5,044,363 ounces to 5,711,451 ounces, and the average for that period was 5,320,000 ounces. Within the next four years the advance was very marked. In 1891 the product was decidedly above 1871, and by 1894 it had advanced 46 per cent. over that of 1871. The figures of The Chronicle for these years are as follows:

World's Gold—Ounces.

1891	6,286,235
1892	7,041,822
1893	7,662,077
1894	8,820,227

The most marked feature of this very distinct advance is, of course, the product of the African mines, which eight years ago was barely existent, and which has come forward with great rapidity, as the following figures show:

African Gold—Ounces.

1887	28,754
1888	240,266
1889	366,023
1890	479,302
1891	727,912
1892	1,150,519
1893	1,381,128
1894	1,837,773

If the increase in the total gold product were due to this source alone, it would still be very important, despite the uncertainty of calculations based on a relatively unknown region operated for so short a time. But as a matter of fact, the great production of African mines in 1894 accounts for only some 56 per cent. of the increase of the total world's product in 1894 over the average annual product for 1871-5. The former was 8,820,000 ounces, the latter was 5,604,000 ounces, the increase 3,216,000 ounces, and the African product was 1,837,000 ounces. There has been since 1888 throughout the world a very general increase and a steady one. Following are the products of the various mines, excepting Africa, for the year 1888 and the year 1894:

Gold—Ounces.

	1888.	1894.
Australia	1,344,002	1,883,240
United States	1,604,841	2,080,129
Russia	1,030,151	1,354,085
Other countries	956,363	1,665,000

From this it is evident that from causes that must be general and fairly persistent there has been, in addition to the product of entirely new mines, a very decided and important increase in gold production. Adding to this the wholly new product, the change is very significant.

It has been assumed by some of the advocates of the gold standard that there has been in the last two years a decided falling off in the production of silver, and they have accepted this as likely to add to the effect of the increased production of gold, and thus bring the two metals together. This is somewhat premature. The silver product of the United States began to fall off after 1892, when it was 63,500,000 ounces, and was 60,000,000 ounces in 1893 and only 48,000,000 in 1894, but the product of the rest of the world remained substantially stationary. The year 1893 was decidely the most productive of the last quarter of a century, during which time there had been a steady and rapid advance, as the following table will show:

Silver—Ounces.

Average 1871-5	59,176,000
Average 1876-80	71,226,000
Average 1881-5	87,580,000
Average 1886-90	111,510,000
1891	137,965,000
1892	152,940,000
1893	161,170,000
1894	149,100,000

It will be seen from these figures that while there has not been a reversal of the course of production of silver, there has been a perceptible check to its production, but this is too recent to base any conclusions upon. It has occurred almost wholly within the last year and has been confined practically to the United States, which in 1893 contributed about 39 per cent. of the whole and the next year 37 per cent.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

All through the speeches and resolutions of the Cooper Union mass meeting Monday night the idea of non-partisanship in the administration of municipal affairs was made prominent, and rightly so, because that is the fundamental principle of the whole reform movement. Nobody expects to get lasting reform and enduring good government without making that principle the basis of legislation affecting the city and of the subsequent administration of the city's affairs.

This was the essential principle insisted upon in the platform on which the anti-Tammany canvass of last Fall was conducted, and every organization that took part in that canvass was pledged to its support. It was accepted by all the candidates, it was understood by the people, and it was the principle by which the victory of Nov. 6 was secured. It was in support of it that the Constitutional Convention of last year provided for holding municipal elections in separate years from State and National elections hereafter. It provided the sole argument for a separation of elections, which was desired because it would make it easier to get party politics out of city government. The Committee of Seventy and the reform bodies that co-operate with it are adhering consistently to this principle, and the Republican organization of the city, after the part it took in the nominations last Fall, cannot fail to stand by it without a betrayal of the faith on which the anti-Tammany combination was founded.

Now, the one purpose of the measures of legislation favored by the Committee of Seventy and its coadjutors is to carry out this principle of non-partisanship, and the only ground of opposition to those measures is the desire to retain party politics in city government, though every student of the subject knows that it has been the source of the inefficiency, the dishonesty, and the corruption that disgrace American municipalities. If the non-partisan idea were accepted, the contest at Albany would cease at once, for nobody would have any motive for opposing the measures demanded by the city.

Everybody understands Mr. Platt's position, and it is quite conceivable that he may be honest in it. He is not a statesman, he is a politician, and he believes in partisan government. He believes in government by his own party, complete if he can get it, partial if it cannot be complete. He believes in using public offices and public employments to strengthen his party in order that the party may continue to control the Government. He believes that men are controlled by selfish and sordid motives and can be induced to act together only by appealing to such motives and gratifying them. With him partisanship takes the place of patriotism, and he has no faith in moral forces.

Now, this is the contest. On one side are those who believe that the management of municipal interests is a matter of public business in which all citizens have a common concern, unaffected by questions of party policy, and that it can be conducted honestly and efficiently only by getting party considerations out of the choice of men for city offices. On the other side are those opposed to this fundamental idea. Whichever may be right, the people of New-York have determined to try the non-partisan plan. It was for this that they demanded and obtained separate elections. It was for this that a large majority of them united last Fall in support of a non-partisan ticket and elected men pledged to carry out the non-partisan policy. It is in support of this and in the hope of making it permanent that they ask for legislation. The measures they favor have no other object. Opposition to those measures has no motive but the desire to prevent the adoption of that policy, though it would be as beneficial to sound politics as to good government. This issue should be kept in mind in all propositions and all discussions. We are striving simply for the adoption of the non-partisan principle, in the belief that it will bring a remedy for the evils which menace the cause of local self-government.

"THE COURTESY OF THE SENATE."

The courtesy of the Senate has become so very tiresome to the American people that they will hail with relief the exhibition of some discourtesy of the Senate. According to Senator Mitchell of Oregon, such an exhibition was yesterday afforded by Senator Harris of Tennessee. Mr. Mitchell had a little report to make about the sugar bounty, and desired to accompany it with a little explanation, and Senator Harris objected to the explanation.

Quite naturally, Senator Mitchell was surprised and nettled. The courtesy of the Senate requires that any Senator, even Stewart, should be permitted to talk as long as he likes about any thing, or about anything else. Whether he is talking in behalf of his State or his silver mine or his factory or his retainer does not make the least difference. The Senators from Havemeyer are allowed to take up the time of the Senate just the same as if they represented States. It is even recorded that when the vote was announced last Summer by which the interests of Havemeyer were preferred to the interests of the United States and the defeat of the Democrats in November was made certain, "Senators on both sides" congratulated Senator Gorman, from Havemeyer, by whom that result had been brought about.

If anything could make more marked Senator Harris's violation of Senatorial courtesy, it would be his own explanation of it. He actually objected to hearing the explanation of Senator Mitchell because it would be "a waste of time." "What are we here for?" all his Senatorial colleagues might have asked in amazement. That the time of the Senate of the United States is of any value when any Senator desires to consume it with eloquence is a proposition novel, startling, even revolutionary. The announcement of it will tend to render Senator Harris unpopular, but apparently he does not mind that. The wonder is that he has not made it before and on very much more urgent occasions than the proposal of Senator Mitchell for a three minutes' personal explanation. When Stewart was making personal explanations by the month in the interest of his private business, or Gorman by the hour in the interest of his still more private business, was an excellent occasion for a discourteous Senator. He will have others when all the silver Senators presently begin to assail and impair the credit of the Government. Let us hope that the discourteous Harris will seize the occasion.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Senator Morgan of Alabama has done a very good service by introducing into the Senate a bill providing for the reorganization of the Consular Service. It is a matter of familiar knowledge that the Consular Service at present constitutes, upon the whole, a disgrace to the country. It is not our business to provide laughing stocks for foreigners and "natives" in the ports of the world, as we have been doing ever since Consulates became "spoils." Mr. Morgan's bill undertakes to stop this provision by requiring a Consul to know something about the duties of his place. It requires that before he shall be appointed, the candidate for a Consulate shall undergo an examination that will prove that he knows something about the history of his own country, something about the law of nations, something about the diplomatic relations of nations, as expressed in their treaties, and some one foreign language. When he has passed this examination he will be eligible for appointment, and he shall be appointed, not to a particular place, but to a grade, and shall be liable to transfer at the pleasure of the President.

All this means that we are to have a permanent Consular Service, and that we are to be rid of the scandals of the existing system, under which Consulates are filled with broken-down politicians, whose statistical knowledge is confined to the election returns of their respective counties, and who are to be replaced every four years. No object could be more worthy. The only question is whether Senator Morgan's bill does not put the cart before the horse.

It is true that the enactment of the bill as introduced by Mr. Morgan would abate the most crying evils of the existing service. It would be out of the power of a small politician, in most cases, to qualify himself by learning a little history, a little international law, a little diplomacy, and a foreign language between the election and the inauguration of a new President. He would have to know them beforehand. Consequently, the enforcement of Mr. Morgan's bill would bar out the small politician from the Consulates.

But the first thing that is needed is an assurance of permanency in the service. With a tenure during good behavior assured, and the qualifications for entrance made known, there would be an abundance of qualified candidates. "Crammers" and even colleges for the Consular Service would spring up of themselves, even as they have done in the English civil service since entrance to that was made a matter of merit, and not of favor. On the other hand, with no assurance of permanency, the enactment of Mr. Morgan's bill would be likely to be futile, for the reason that candidates would not take the trouble to prepare themselves for what ought to be the work of their lives without some assurance that they would be appointed if they were proficient and retained if they were efficient.

The day that Senator Morgan reported his bill to the Senate there was an interesting discussion in this town about why it was that women were less efficient in business than men. There is no mystery about it. It is because business is with most women who take to it a makeshift, while with most men it is a lifelong pursuit. Women will not take the trouble to learn thoroughly duties which they assume only temporarily. Neither will Consuls. The business woman works in hope of marriage. The Consular man works in expectation of being dismissed. Women whose unmarriageableness is obvious to themselves learn and do their work all right. So would Consuls, relieved from apprehension of a change in their condition. At present there is even less inducement for the Consul to learn his business than for the marriageable woman to learn hers. That is the plain reason why we have the worst Consular Service in the world.

STICK TO THE ASSEMBLY BILL.

Yesterday the State Senate passed the Power of Removal bill, as it had previously amended it, limiting the power to remove to the Mayor "elected for a full term"; in other words, excluding the President of the Board of Aldermen in case he should become Mayor. This pestilent amendment has caused nearly two weeks' delay already, and now it sends the bill back to the Assembly. It is a contemptible piece of partisanship in dealing with a matter from which all partisanship should be excluded.

There should be no yielding of this point. The four months or six months period is a matter of comparative indifference, but the power of removal should be given to "the Mayor of the City of New-York," whoever he may be. The bill was promptly passed by the Assembly in the form in which it was originally drawn for the Committee of Seventy, and in that form it should become a law. If the Assembly proposes to respond to the public demand in good faith, it will stand its ground and stick to the bill as it first passed it by such an overwhelming vote. The Senate must be brought to terms. To give way on one point involving an essential principle would encourage paltering with all the reform measures and make the whole session fruitless for the cause of better municipal government.

The Cooper Union meeting demanded as "of the first importance" the passage of the Power of Removal bill "as it was originally drawn," and "not discriminating against any President of the Board of Aldermen who may become Mayor." This is the first point upon which the Senate has taken its stand against the people of this city, and upon that the test may as well be made. Stick to the Assembly bill "as it was originally drawn" and refuse to accept any other.

The cost of antitoxine serum imported from Germany, the foreign source of supply, is considerably increased by the tariff duty. The House Committee on Ways and Means has reported a bill to repeal this duty. The tariff taxes on this valuable remedy have already been removed in Austria and Canada. If the House Republicans, however, permit this bill to be passed without insisting that the entire McKinley tariff shall be added as an amendment, what will be its fate in the Senate? The Republicans at that end of the Capitol, and especially their tariff leader, oppose the consideration of any proposition for the slightest modification of the present law, upon the ground, as Mr. Aldrich says, that it would reopen the entire tariff question and thus disturb business. At the same time they are willing, they say, to revise the whole tariff by adding 15 or 20 per cent. to every duty in it. Probably they would consent to such an increase of the duty on antitoxine, but, as the Democrats have not accepted their plan for a general addition of 15 or 20 per cent., we may expect that they will load down this little bill for putting antitoxine on the free list, when it shall come before them, with amendments providing for the restoration of the sugar bounty and, possibly, for the re-enactment of all the McKinley schedules.

New Mills in South Carolina.

From The Charleston News and Courier, Jan. 31.

"The Aiken Manufacturing Company," it is announced, was organized last Tuesday with $400,000 capital stock, of which over $300,000 has been taken already, and work will begin at once on the construction of the new mill, which will be equipped for the manufacture of "fine goods." New mills are projected or organized in this State so fast nowadays that it is hard to keep up with the record, but this makes, we believe, about the fourth or fifth that has been fairly organized in the State during the last five weeks, or at the rate of about a mill a week. This is a good enough record for the first month of the year, and we doubt if any other Southern State can equal it.

"THE MAJOR" AT HARRIGAN'S.

One of the Funniest of the Old Local Comic Dramas Revived.

"The Major" was revived at Harrigan's Theatre last night, with Mr. Harrigan as Major Gilfeather, Mrs. Yeamans as Miranda, and Mr. Wild as the wicked darky, Phineas Battlegreen. Harry Wright took Tony Hart's old character, Higgins, the English man-servant; Fisher was the susceptible German, as of yore; Joseph Sparks was the dancing and expostulating Irishman, formerly impersonated by Michael Bradley, and Charles McCarthy was the vociferous Irishwoman. Some new scenery had been provided, and it was well painted, and many changes had been made in the play other than the merely textual alterations needed to make the application of its wit and humor more timely. After the raid on the darky policy shop, a corridor in the Tombs Prison was shown, and here the Major secured the release of the prisoners, generously dividing the amount of their fines with the detective who arrested them.

The next scene was the roof of Mr. Pop's fireworks factory, where the darkies, who had escaped arrest, had found, as it were, a harbor of refuge. Presently there was an explosion, and twelve darkies were blown into the sky like rockets, to descend quickly like the sticks thereof.

Mr. Harrigan's portrayal of the loquacious, audacious, and ingenious veteran was as easy and droll as ever, and he was well supported; and the policy shop chorus, "4—11—44," was repeated many times. But it all seemed like an echo of the past, a reminiscence rather than an actual thing of the present.

"A Milk White Flag" Again.

A great crowd saw the performance of "A Milk-White Flag" at Hoyt's Theatre last night. Mr. Harry Conor, long associated with the rôle of the valetudinarian in "A Trip to Chinatown," then appeared for the first time as the Napoleonic Colonel of the Ransome Guards, who is also a coal dealer, in place of Charles Stanley, who appeared as the visiting veteran of the regular army. Mr. Conor is an amusing entertainer, and he was warmly received, and it was found that the great Napoleon's resemblance to him was sufficiently striking.

Recent changes in the dialogue and "specialties" have greatly improved Mr. Hoyt's farce, as a show if not as a play. Mr. G. A. Beane is spirited and unceasingly amusing as the defaulter who pretends to be dead, and the substitute private of Mr. Bloom, who proves his fitness for the onerous post by singing "Sweet Marie" with amendments, is very good fun.

Beerbohm Tree's Engagement.

Beerbohm Tree will make his first appearance as "Captain Swift" in this country at Abbey's Theatre to-morrow afternoon at a special matinée for the benefit of the families of the sailors who lost their lives on the Elbe. His programme for next week has been arranged as follows: Monday and Tuesday nights, and for an extra matinée on Tuesday, "A Bunch of Violets"; Wednesday and Thursday nights, and Thursday matinée, "Captain Swift"; Friday and Saturday nights, and for the Saturday matinée, Falstaff in "The Merry Wives of Winsor."

YSAYE AGAIN DELIGHTS BROOKLYNITES

Brilliant Audience at the Fourth Concert of the Seidl Society.

It was a brilliant audience that heard Violinist Eugene Ysaye, at the fourth concert of the Seidl Society, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, the house, which was beautifully decorated with plants, flowers, and banners, being filled with representatives of the fashionable and artistic society of Brooklyn.

The programme was as follows:

Overture—(a) In the Nature; (b) Love (Othello).......................Dvorák
(First Time.)
Scotch Rhapsody.......................Bruch
M. Eugene Ysaye.
"La Chasse et Orage".......................Berlioz
(Hunt and Storm.) Symphonic picture from "The Trojans."
(First Time.)
Rirs Russes.......................Wieniawski
M. Eugene Ysaye.
Spanish Rhapsody.......................Liszt
(Orchestration by A. Seidl.)

It was Ysaye's second appearance in Brooklyn, and he can never have played better. His achievements evoked tumultuous applause, and for one encore he played a selection from "Parsifal."

The orchestra was in admirable form, and its work delighted the Seidl enthusiasts.

"Les Huguenots" at the Opera.

An extra performance of "Les Huguenots" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The house was packed to its utmost capacity, and there was a moderate amount of enthusiasm until the vigorous singing of Jean de Reszke and Mme. Nordica in the latter part of the opera aroused the house. The cast was that which was given earlier in the season at increased prices. Mme. Nordica was the Valentine, Mme. Melba the Marguerite de Valois, Mme. Scalchi the Urbano, M. Jean de Reszke the Raoul, M. Maurel the De Nevers, M. Plançon the St. Bris, and M. Eduoard de Reszke the Marcel. All of these artists were in excellent form, and the result was a performance that could not be excelled, in so far as their work was concerned, in any opera house in the world. Mme. Melba in particular was in brilliant voice, and she dazzled her hearers with her singing in the second act.

Mme. Scalchi was a little tired from her previous evening's labor, and did not do herself justice. Mme. Nordica was in good voice, and her Valentine was excellent. It is hardly necessary to say anything especial about the work of the men. All of them were up to their usual standard of excellence. Indeed, the most interesting feature of the evening to an habitual observer of the proceedings at the Opera House was the audience. It was a wholly different assemblage from that of the previous evening. On Monday night the score or the libretto was consulted; last night it was the programme. No one had any interest in Meyerbeer or his work, but every one was absorbed by the cast. There were persons present who did not know a single member of the company by sight. Indeed, there were some who did not know whether Jean or Eduoard de Reszke was the tenor. But these curious persons had learned that nearly all the celebrities of the company were to appear simultaneously, and they had seized the opportunity to hear them all at one fell swoop. They enjoyed themselves right royally, and heard all the celebrities at their best. What more can be asked?

The German Opera Season.

Herr Adolf Baumann, who was to have been stage manager for the season of Wagner opera which commences on Feb. 25 at the Metropolitan Opera House, and who was a passenger on the ill-fated Elbe and was drowned, has been succeeded by Herr Harder of Hamburg, who sails at once to fill the position made vacant by Herr Baumann's unfortunate death. Herr Harder is well known as a thoroughly competent man and it was he who had entire charge of the staging of the Wagner operas produced by Sir Augustus Harris at the Drury Lane Theatre for two years past.

The subscription for the season of Wagner opera at the Metropolitan, which closed Saturday last, is remarkably large. The sum total so far received for the sixteen perfomances is over $48,000, making an average of $3,000. This doubles the average obtained at any previous season of German opera in New-York. The sale of single seats will commence next Monday at the box office at the Metropolitan Opera House, and if the demand continues as active, the entire house of the first few nights will be sold out days in advance of the performances. The success of the series of six explanatory recitals at the piano given by Mr. Walter Damrosch on the Nibelungen Trilogy has been such that he has been induced to give an additional series of three lectures on "Tristan and Isolde." The first will be on Act I., Monday, Feb. 11, and Acts II. and III., on Wednesday, Feb. 13, and Monday, Feb. 18, at Chamber Music Hall.

Regardless of Expense.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Of the gates for the Council Chambers in our City Hall, just finished in New-York, The Times of that city says: "The commission was given with the understanding that no expense was to be spared, and the firm was to turn out the best work possible." From the top of Penn's hat to the gates below there seems to have been the most liberal scale of expenditure.

JOHN G. WHITTIER'S LOVE EPISODE

The Young Hartford Woman Whom the Quaker Poet Vainly Sued—Religion May Have Kept Them Apart.

Mrs. Caroline Healey Dall in The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The general outline of Whittier's life has long been familiar to the public. Born at Haverhill in 1807, he remained there until two years before his father's death, in 1830. He was full of political ambition. There was scarce anything a man could do that he had not tried. As editor of The Manufacturer from 1828 to 1830 he had a taste of a life that he liked. When he became free, then it was easy to seen that a position like that offered him by George D. Prentice at Hartford, as editor of The New-England Review, with a salary of $500, was not likely to be rejected. It was accepted as the speediest way of wiping out the mortgage on the Haverhill farm—a feat which it actually accomplished.

But the residence of eighteen months in Hartford was to do more than this. It introduced him to a vigorous anti-slavery circle of higher culture and a more delicate refinement than any he had known, and within that circle, incarnated in a most lovely woman, he was to find his fate.

It was not in "Sea Dreams" and "The Last Eve of Summer" that Whittier commemorated the immortal experience of his last year at Hartford. Among the anti-slavery friends who sustained the editor and The Review the biographer has mentioned Judge Russ, a man well known in that day for brilliant parts and a handsome person. Born in Essex County, in 1767, he had married in 1801. Of his six children, four were living when Whittier went to Hartford and found in him, it may be, a warmer welcome because he came from Haverhill. Ten years after, three of these children had died, leaving an only surviving son, (who passed away in 1861, at the age of forty-eight.) The family was distinguished for beauty and brightness. Of those members whom Whittier knew, Mary, the oldest, married Silas E. Burrowes, who will be remembered as the person who first proposed the erecting of a monument to the memory of Mary Washington. Mrs. Burrowes died of consumption in New-York in 1841, at the early age of thirty-four. There survived only an unmarried daughter, Cornelia, and one son, Charles James Russ, who twenty years later was a prominent lawyer in Hartford.

Cornelia, the youngest child, born in 1814, was but seventeen years old when she parted from Whittier in 1831. He was twenty-four. The strong anti-slavery zeal of the family threw the two young people much together, and the clear brain and tender heart of the poet yielded to very uncommon charms. One who saw her several times during the last year of her life describes her in this way: "At twenty-eight, Cornelia was a most beautiful woman. She had dark blue eyes, like pansies, with long, black lashes, black hair, and the most exquisite color. If she was like the rest of her family, she was a very intellectual and brilliant woman."

Judge Russ, who was a member of Congress in 1820, had died in 1832. Of this Whittier probably heard through his friend Law, but that he ever heard of the death of Mary Burrowes or Cornelia, there is no evidence. When he was writing his letter of sympathy to the friends of Lucy Hooper, Cornelia was lying on her deathbed. She had nursed her sister through her fatal illness, had imbibed the poison, and followed her in the April of 1842.

The poem called "Memories," to which Whittier atributed a special significance, was written during Cornelia's last illness. He thinks of her as still bright and living, and when, in 1888, he desired the poem to be placed at the head of his "Subjective" verses, his heart was still true to her, but gave no token that he knew hers had ceased to beat.

After Cornelia's death her papers passed into the hands of the only surviving member of her family, Charles James Russ, who died in 1861. At that time her private letters came into the hands of his widow, who destroyed most of them, but kept from pure love of the poet the precious pages in which Whittier had offered himself to her kinswoman. I have not myself read the letter, which is still in existence, but one who has read it, the present possessor, writes to me as follows: "The letter was short, simple, and manly, as you would know. He evidently expected to call the next day and learn his fate." Another who has seen the letter writes: "It was somewhat stiff—such a letter as a shy Quaker lad would be likely to write, for that he was, in spite of his genius. He begged her, if she felt unable to return his affection, to keep his secret, for he said, 'My respect and affection for you are so great that I could not survive the mortification, if your refusal were known.'" Cornelia Russ was sought in marriage by several distinguished persons, but she died unmarried, and she kept Whittier's secret. His poem suggests that the stern creed of Calvin held them apart—a thing very likely to happen in Connecticut half a century ago; but if he had known that she had changed her early connections for the more liberal associations of the Church of England, he would have seen yet more distinctly that "shadow of himself in her," of which the poem speaks.

Those who are familiar with "Memories" will recall the "hazel eyes" and "light-brown hair" which it commemorates, and fancy, perhaps, that there is some mistake. It is not likely that Whittier forgot the color of Cornelia's eyes or hair. In some effusive moment he had shown the poem to James T. Fields and Edwin P. Whipple. In 1850, when Cornelia had been dead eight years, they wished to publish it, and he was very reluctant. He had not outgrown his early passion, and before it was printed, undoubtedly changed a few descriptive words to screen the truth—it may be from Cornelia herself. She never saw it, but I think he died believing that she had.

Rumors of this story reached me long ago, but I would not print a mere surmise, and by long and devious ways, leading through probate offices and town registers, through church records and private papers, in a varied correspondence that has occupied two months, have I followed the story as I tell it.

COMPLAINT FROM THE SHERIFF

Troubled by Bills Introduced in the Assembly—Says His Predecessor Feared Croker.

Sheriff Tamsen, in a speech last night before Good Government Club E, of the Twelfth Assembly District, in the club-house, 145 East Eighteenth Street, declared that his predecessor had told him an inefficient deputy had been retained because Richard Croker would have taken revenge had the deputy been retained. Mr. Tamsen said:

"I don't like to be called a politician, for I was a business man before election. I am troubled by bills introduced into the Assembly to tie my hands. There are some doing this in the expectation of getting patronage. They intend to make life miserable for me. I see they have introduced a bill to take away my counsel. It is an outrage. The Sheriff should have his own counsel. I don't think the bill will pass, for I won't submit to such treatment.

"I am glad I did not remove Tammany men from the Sheriff's office, as I was pressed to do, for they were able men. The deputy, however, knew nothing of the duties of the office. I asked Sheriff Sexton why he kept such an incompetent deputy. He said: 'I couldn't help it. He was placed here by Mr. Croker. If I sent him away I would have to go myself.'"

The club discussed Police Department reorganization and the legislation pending thereon at Albany. The discussion, which was informal, was introduced by Vice President T. Frank Brownell, who offered in full the resolutions which were adopted at the Cooper Union meeting Monday night. He summed up the resolutions, laying special stress on the importance of a single Commissioner and the Power of Removal bill, and then, on his motion, the resolutions were adopted by the club.

It was also resolved to request the Central Council to get all the federated clubs to indorse the Cooper Union meeting and to send pledges of co-operation to the Committee of Seventy. Chairman Bishop said he thought the best way to overcome the power of Thomas C. Platt was to go to the country and influence the constituents, thereby influencing the representatives at Albany.

Free Libraries in Massachusetts.

From The Boston Transcript.

Massachusetts may claim great credit to herself over the fact that of her 353 towns and cities, 321 contain free libraries.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

Lord Rosebery's Reason for Eluding Vote of Anti-Lords Measure.

KEIR HARDIE'S MISCHIEVOUS MOVE

Anti-Parnellites Re-elect Justin McCarthy—John Redmond Will Demand an Appeal on Home Rule Issue.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Parliament reassembled to-day with the customary ceremonies. The session was opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the reading, by commission, of the speech from the throne. There was a fair attendance of members of the House of Commons, but few of the members of the upper house were present.

In the speech from the throne the Queen said:

My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with foreign powers remain friendly and upon a satisfactory footing. An agreement has been concluded, after protracted negotiations, between my Government and the French Republic for a settlement of the frontier between the Colony of Sierra Leone and the neighboring French possessions. I regret to say that the war between China and Japan continues. I have maintained a close and cordial understanding with the powers interested in those regions, and shall lose no favorable opportunity of promoting a peaceful termination of the contest.

In consequence of the reports which have reached my Government of excesses committed by Turkish troops, regular and irregular, upon Armenians in a district of Asia Minor, I have thought it right, in conjunction with other powers, to make representations to the Porte. The Sultan has declared his intention of punishing any of his officers or soldiers who are found guilty of such acts, and has sent a commission to conduct an investigation on the spot. Delegations from the powers which have Consuls at Erzeroum accompany the commission.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the year will be laid before you without delay.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: I am happy to observe the striking fact that in Ireland offenses of all kinds against the law have sunk during the past year to the lowest level which has hitherto been marked in the official records. Proposals will be submitted to you for remedying the defects which experience has brought to light in the working of the law governing the landlord and the tenant in Ireland and for dealing with the cases of certain evicted tenants, whose situation still continues a peril to social order. A bill will be presented dealing with the Church establishment in Wales, and bills will also be laid before you having for their object popular control of the liquor traffic, the abolition of the system of plural voting, and a provision for the payment of the charges of returning officers of elections. The commission issued in 1893 to report as to the best means of unifying the Government of the metropolis has presented its report, and a bill will be laid before you founded upon its recommendations.

"I regret that agriculture continues to be in a seriously depressed condition. This subject is still under the consideration of a commission appointed in the Autumn of 1893.

"In the meantime a proposal will be submitted to you for facilitating the construction of light railways, a measure which I trust will be found beneficial to the rural districts. Bills will also be presented to you for the promotion of means of conciliation in trades disputes, and amending the factory acts, and you will also be asked to consider measures for the completion of a system of county government in Scotland, and further legislation in respect to the crofter population in that country.

"I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon you in your arduous and responsible labors."

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury said that he would not dwell on the Armenian difficulty, inasmuch as the matter was under investigation. He expressed doubt, however, whether the proposed inquiries would prove exhaustive, if they only deal with offenses committed by the Sultan's soldiers in the cases of stated outrages, and are confined to soldiers or members of one or another of the religious communities.

Lord Rosebery said he cordially agreed with Lord Salisbury in regard to Armenia, in which matter the British Government acted in accord with the Governments of Russia, France, and Italy.

Baron Herschell, Lord Chancellor, surprised the house by stating his desire to make a personal statement. Instantly the house was hushed, and the Lord Chancellor said that he wished to speak of the accusations of misconduct which had been made against him in the English press.

Within the last few weeks, he said, insinuations or charges had been made that he had sought to transfer Justice Sir Roland Vaughan Williams from the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, for the purpose of removing him from a place of power to proceed rigorously against certain persons in high places who were involved in questionable financial transactions.

It had been further alleged that upon Justice Williams refusing to acquiesce in the proposed transfer, he (Baron Herschell) had promised to restore him to the Queen's Bench Dvision after a time. Justice Williams having refused again, the assertion had been made that the Lord Chancellor had positively insisted upon the change, whereupon Justice Williams had threatened to publish the Lord Chancellor's letters. These hints and positive statements, Lord Herschell said, were positively untrue, and he desired to put himself on record as having denied them absolutely.

In regard to the anti-Lords question, Lord Salisbury said:

We do not read in the speech anything of that most portentous resolution which the Premier announced, and which he asked the support of the people in carrying into effect. The doubleness of treatment and the tactics employed in the matter seem to indicate that there are two leaders in the Ministry.

Lord Rosebery said the Government would endeavor to fulfill its pledges. The anti-Lords resolution, he said, would be introduced in the House of Commons. It would not have been respectful to Parliament to have included it in the Queen's speech.

The Duke of Devonshire said he doubted whether the Government would be able to carry its programme, with the exception of the Irish Land bill, which both sides might think it necessary to pass.

The speech was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Home Secretary Asquith, Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, respectively, gave formal notice of the introduction of the Welsh Church Dis-establishment, the Irish land, and the Local Veto bills.

Mr. Balfour said he was not disposed to make any comment upon that part of the Queen's speech dealing with foreign matters, believing it would be harmful to interfere with the Government in its management of the details of such questions.

He would say, however, that he deplored the fact that the speech made no mention of the navy. The House ought not to be left in doubt in regard to the continuance of the naval programme. It was a matter of infinitely more importance than any that had been touched upon in the speech, and he was therefore surprised that no mention had been made of it.

Mr. Sydney Charles Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Colonial Office, replying for the Government to a proposed amendment by Mr. Vincent, said that the questions discussed at the Ottawa conference had received careful attention, and the Government intended at the present session to introduce a bill to enable the Australasian colonies to enter into fiscal relations with one another and with Canada. Mr. Vincent thereupon withdrew his amendment.

The Anti-Parnellite members of Parliament met to-day, and re-elected Mr. Justin McCarthy Chairman for the session. Mr. John Redmond will move an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech demanding an immediate appeal to the country on the ground of the Government's failure to carry home rule.

The Central News announces that Mr. Clement Higgins, member of Parliament for the Middle Division of Norfolk, a Liberal and Home Ruler, has informed the party whip that he will not attend the present session of Parliament, and has requested that no circulars calling for his attendance be sent to him. This is virtually a secession from the Liberal Party.

The Central News says the fate of the Government depends upon an amendment prepared by James Keir Hardie, a Socialist member of the House of Commons, expressing regret that no allusion to the distress prevailing among the people appears in the Queen's speech, and asking legislation in the direction of alleviating the sufferings of the poor. The simplicity of form of the amendment, the Central News says, will secure for it the support of the entire opposition and possibly that of a few Radicals.

FIGHTING STILL AT WEI-HAI-WEI

Several Chinese Officers Reduced in Rank—Text of Credentials.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Hiroshima says the Japanese attack upon the forts at Liu-Kung-Tao was resumed on Saturday, and continued until noon on Monday. The Chinese defended the forts stubbornly, and still hold out.

A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to the Central News says an imperial edict has been issued degrading Cols. Han, Tai, and Shao and Capts. Yeo and Wen for their action in retreating from Yung-Cheng. They are not dismissed from the army, however, but will remain in the service in subordinate capacities, and endeavor to regain their lost rank.

The Times publishes a dispatch from Yokohama which gives the text of the credentials of the Chinese peace envoys, as follows:

"We appoint you plenipotentiaries to negotiate with Japan. You are required, however, to communicate with the Tsungli-Yamen for the purpose of obtaining commands by which you are to abide in the conduct of your mission, and the faithful manner of fulfilling the trust reposed in you."

A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that Marshal Oyama, in reporting the capture of an inland town and coast forts, says the Japanese forces met with no resistance. The Marshal stationed a battalion at each fort. The Chinese on Feb. 3 destroyed all the junks and boats. On the same date the two fleets were unceasingly engaged.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5.—The Winchester Repeating Arms Company of this city to-day shipped to Hongkong, China, via London, 1,500,000 rounds of 43-calibre Mauser rifle ammunition. This is the third shipment of the kind that the company has made since the war began.

DOUBT CONCORD'S MISADVENTURE

The Navy Department Has No Notification of the Rumored Capture.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Herbert said this morning that he had received no dispatches from China and that he was inclined to doubt the truth of the rumor that any of the Concord's officers were in trouble ashore at Chin-Kiang.

He was confident that Capt. Craig would have been able to send a cipher dispatch to the department in such an emergency, if it had occurred. He announced his arrival at the port without difficulty last Friday, the day that the trouble is rumored to have happened, and it is inconceivable that the telegraph was closed to him the same day. The Navy Department will take no action in the matter until more definite information is received.

Andie M. Proctor, who is a naval cadet on board the Concord, is the son of President Proctor of the Civil Service Commission. He is a Kentuckian, and it is thought that his sporting instincts would have caused him to go ashore with any party that landed for hunting. President Proctor is very anxious about the safety of his son.

Naval officers who have been to Chin-Kiang say that game abounds in the vicinity, and that hunting parties from ships in port are the rule rather than the exception.

INQUIRY INTO ELBE'S LOSS.

Coroner's Inquest at Lowestoft Adjourned for Thorough Action.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A Coroner's inquest upon the body of Friedrich Ernst, which was picked up by the fishing smack Verena, was begun at Lowestoft to-day. It is now said that Ernst was not a steerage passenger, but a seaman belonging to the crew of the Elbe.

The Coroner, in opening the proceedings, said it was his intention to make a thorough inquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the Elbe, and he would adjourn the inquest for three weeks after the formal evidence had been taken, in order to communicate with the Board of Trade in regard to the exact course to be pursued.

The German Vice Consul and an agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company were present.

LOWESTOFT, Feb. 5.—Several more life-belts from the steamer Elbe have been picked up at various places on the coast.

AMERICAN EXPLORERS IN AFRICA

Dr. Donaldson Smith and His Companions Made Much Progress.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—News has been received from the expedition headed by Dr. Donaldson Smith of Philadelphia, which started in June last to make explorations in the regions of Lake Rudolph and Somaliland.

The doctor has sent a letter, under date of Dec. 14, in which he says that the expedition had made considerable progress, and that Dodson and Gillett, his two associates, had traveled over a large area of country that had never before been explored.

Dr. Smith and his companions endeavored to reach the Great Lakes, but were prevented from doing so by the Abyssinians, who compelled them to turn back.

They Are Now Deputies.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day pronounced valid the election of M. Gérault-Richard and of M. Ernest Carnot to seats in the Chamber. M. Gérault-Richard was at the time of his election serving a term in prison for insulting President Casimir-Perier in an article published in the paper of which he is the editor. M. Carnot is the son of the late President Carnot.

Conceding Von Levetzow's Claim.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—In order to avert a crisis in the Presidency of the Reichstag, the members of the Centre propose a compromise increasing the powers of President von Levetzow, enabling him to exclude an offending Deputy from the Chamber during the debate in the course of which the member has offended. The Standing Order Committee will adopt the compromise to-night.

Turkish Outrages in Syria.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Central News has a dispatch from Constantinople saying that anti-Christian outrages of the Armenian type are being committed in Sidon, Beyrout, and Damascus, Syria. The Christian inhabitants of Damascus declare that they apprehend a repetition of the massacre of 1860, when thousands of Christians were murdered.

Princess of Wales Now in London.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Princess of Wales returned to London this morning. She had been in Russia since a short time prior to the death of Czar Alexander III.

Baratieri Is Now a General.

ROME, Feb. 5.—King Humbert has sent a cable dispatch to Col. Baratieri promoting him to the rank of General, in honor of his victories over the Mahdists.

A Hungarian Deputy Imprisoned.

BUDA-PESTH, Feb. 5.—Deputy Abrangi has been condemned to eight months' imprisonment for menacing with a revolver several officers of the police who were searching the offices of The Pestinalpo, of which paper M. Abrangi is editor. The search was made in consequence of the paper having printed a stolen Government document.

A Peixoto Conspiracy in Brazil.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Daily News will, to-morrow, print a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro saying that a conspiracy on the part of the friends of ex-President Peixoto has been discovered, and that it is expected that martial law will be declared.

Norway Earthquakes and Avalanche.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 5.—Earthquakes were felt at Christiansand, Molde Aalesund, and Bergen, in the northern part of Norway, this morning. Eleven persons were killed by an avalanche at Kvanangen, in the Province of Finmarken.

Cholera Attacks Constantinople.

ATHENS, Feb. 5.—Cholera having broken out in Constantinople, all vessels arriving here from that port are being subjected to five days' detention in quarantine.

Death of Vice Consul at Belfast.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—It is announced that Mr. Ralph O. Ruby, United States Vice Consul at Belfast, died here on Saturday.

PREFERS PARKHURST TO PLATT

Mr. Keneson Tells Vigilance Leaguers His Preference for a "Boss."

Thaddeus D. Keneson, at the meeting of the City Vigilance League of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, in the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association Building, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, said last night in denunciation of the Lexow police bills:

"It is a question with me now whether it shall be 'Boss' Platt or 'Boss' Parkhurst. I choose the latter. The Governor of this State is said to be controlled by Platt, and the Lexow bills are a deal with Platt to further his political ends."

Resolutions were passed condemning the Lexow bills as impractical as solutions of the difficulties in the New-York Police Department reorganization.

William Travers Jerome spoke last night on police reform before Good Government Club H, at 359 West Thirty-second Street. Olcott Payne, President of the club, presided, and introduced Mr. Jerome, who spoke on the past, present, and future of the Police Department, and on the subject of pending police legislation. He said in part:

"I don't agree with Dr. Parkhurst that the Police Department is rotten all through," said Mr. Jerome. "I know that the great mass are decent men, especially the older ones, appointed before Tammany had so much power. These men should be retained." He said that the Society of Charities and Correction should have more money, and denounced the lack of proper food and suitable operating rooms at the hospital on Ward's Island.

Mr. Jerome said that while Senator Lexow's bills were in adequate they were still an improvement on the present system, and he did not agree with Dr. Parkhurst that the entire police force should be legislated out of existence, and thought that it would be sufficient to get rid of five or six hundred men. Continuing, he said: "We must fix the responsibility on one man, Superintendent or Chief, and to do this we must give him adequate power."

TAMMANY MEN WORKING UNDER COVER

The Reorganization Plans—Some Opponents Now Anxious to be Friends.

The men who are laying the plans for the reorganization of Tammany are doing an enormous amount of work under cover just now, and it probably will not be many days before some of it appears publicly.

There is a difference of opinion as to when the meeting of the Executive Committee or Sixty of Tammany should be called, but many of the best leaders favor calling it very soon. Their followers are becoming tired of inaction and uncertainty. One trouble is that some of the leaders are in favor of taking steps at once to take in all other Democratic organizations if a basis of agreement can be fixed, while others think that in doing this they would have to surrender all the prominence and power they can now exert in Tammany.

That some of the outsiders who fought Tammany last year are anxious to get into it on good terms now is just as certain as that there are thousands of Democrats in this city who want nothing to do with Tammany on any terms. The fact that several of ex-Mayor Grace's political friends and associates have been talking about a union with Tammany, with the ex-Mayor as the leader, led Mr. Grace to give a very emphatic denial to their talk.

"There is absolutely nothing whatever in such talk," said ex-Mayor Grace yesterday. "I will have nothing whatever to do with Tammany."

Mr. Grace's emphatic denial will probably have the effect of stopping those of his friends who have been doing the talking from further efforts in furtherance of the scheme on which they had set their hearts. Ex-Mayor Grant declined to discuss the Tammany reorganization scheme in any way yesterday.

Many of the Tammany leaders have an idea that they can reorganize on some plan that will rid Tammany of the charge of bossism which has been made against it in the past.

Royal Arch Masons in Session.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The ninety-eighth annual convocation of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, began its session in Masonic Temple to-day. Grand High Priest Frederick E. Barnes, in his address, made several recommendations in regard to representation in the General Grand Chapter; also that the ritual of the several degrees be prepared in cipher, and that the Legislature be asked to make the title of the body the "Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons." In the afternoon the order of High Priesthood was conferred, and in the evening Grand Lecturer McGoun gave an exemplification of the Royal Arch degree.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The Brooklyn Board of Education yesterday voted $7,500 to purchase a site for a new school in Union Street between Henry and Hicks Streets. It also voted to purchase property in the vicinity of Public Schools Nos. 66, 73, 78, 18, 21, 23, 20, 2, 102, 56, 70, and 85.

Commissioner Charles Teale, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said if the board persisted in its extravagance it would be necessary to reduce salaries of teachers 10 per cent. Commissioner W. H. Maxwell reminded Mr. Teale that there was a revenue fund of $40,000 which could be drawn upon.

Senatorial Dead-locks Unbroken.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 5.—Two more ballots for United States Senator were taken by the Legislature to-day, but the dead-lock remained unbroken. The ballots resulted: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 6; Massey, 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 7; Nicholson, (Dem.,) 2; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 1;

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 5.—The thirteenth ballot for United States Senator to-day failed to break the dead-lock.

Keegan Guilty of Murder.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5.—Lawrence Keegan was this morning found guilty of the murder, by shooting, Sept. 27, 1894, of Mrs. Emily Chambers in the woods of North Scituate for the purpose of robbery. He led the woman to believe that he would marry her, and induced her to take her valuables and go with him in a carriage.

Ismail's Case Hopeless.

From The London World.

The case of Ismail Pasha (whom most people forget is both a G. C. B. and a G. C. S. I.) is hopeless, for the various doctors—English, Austrian, and French—called to the Emirghian Palace unanimously declare him to be suffering from cancer of the liver, with other fatal complications. He implores to be allowed to die in Egypt, the country for which he did so much, and of which he was unquestionably the greatest ruler since Mehemet Ali. His grandson, Abbas II., consents, and the Sultan is inclined to yield, but the ex-Khedive's request has given rise to a diplomatic wrangle. It is manifest that the decision really rests with Lord Cromer, and several of Ismail's old friends in England have approached Lord Rosebery on the subject with some persistency during the last few days. Ismail has long since ceased to be dangerous, and no possible harm could come from allowing him to die in the capital he loved so well and embellished so lavishly.

IN THE WEST AGES AGO

Changes Brought About in Half a Million Years.

THE HISTORY OF THIS CONTINENT

Prof. Henry F. Osborn's Illustrated Lecture—Fauna and Flora of Bygone Ages from the Great Lakes.

A theme of enthralling interest, "The Great West a Half Million Years Ago," was admirably treated last night in the lecture hall of the American Museum of Natural History by Henry Fairfield Osborn, Sc. D., Da Costa Professor of Biology, Columbia College, and curator of the museum.

The lecture, which was lavishly illustrated by slides thrown on screens by electric light, was the second of the series before the Linnaean Society of New-York City in co-operation with the American Museum of Natural History, and there was, in spite of the weather, an audience of more than 400 persons.

Prof. Osborn said that in going back over the immense period of time in the history of this continent he divided his lecture into three heads: Time, the age of the great Western lakes, from which a knowledge of the fauna and flora of bygone ages has been obtained, and the continental formation. He did not, through an aversion to even an appearance of sensationalism, venture to call the lecture by its proper title. Had he done so, it would have been "The Great West Two and a Half Million Years Ago."

Half a million years carry us back, he said, to the middle mesozoic period, a time when mammals succeeded their reptilian ancestors. Man came only 70,000 years ago, although some anthropologists say 100,000 and some 50,000.

The lecturer, to approximate the advent of Homo, cited the discovery of human remains 2,000 feet under sediment at the foot of a cliff in India, and alluded to the "missing link" discovery in Java. The Javanese discovery was supposed to be a type that connected monkey with man. This, however, has been demonstrated to be an error. The remains were not those of a "link," but of a human being of low cranial capacity, and the cranial measurements are the same as those of the skulls found at Neanderthal in France, and at Spy, Belgium, which belong to the upper miocene, or lower pliocene period. Besides, all agree in size and character. Under man lie 15,000 feet of rock, of sediment.

Illustrating the age of the great Western lakes, Prof. Osborn used a geological chart of the meozoic and cenozoic divisions, and the triassic, jurassic, and cretaceous formations, and maps showing the North American continent in all periods of mutation and oscillation from the time when it was joined to Asia, and separated from South America, and with a large inland sea, with probably a Gulf Stream giving it a sub-tropical temperature, from the Gulf of Mexico to, perhaps, the Arctic Ocean, between what became the Appalachian Mountains of the East and the general Pacific coast range, until Bering's Straits were formed and the Isthmus of Panama united the continent to South America, and the great inland sea was drained off and freshwater life began.

The key to the temperature of the great Western lake region was found in the botany of the lower cretaceous formation, which was truly tropical, as geological research has found tree ferns, sago palms, the fig tree, willows, and the lucalyptus in the stratus. After this period came a diminution in the types of tropical vegetation. With the upper cretaceous came the vegetation of the temperate zone.

"It seems a beautiful thought," remarked the lecturer, "that in this age the hazelnuts ripen, the leaves bronze in Autumn, the dogwood blossoms in the Spring, and if there were 'possums in those days they feasted on persimmons."

The cretaceous closes the chapter of continental formation, as all the Western ranges were elevated. Prof. Osborn presented many illustrations of relics of reptiles, birds, and mammals of the great inland sea. In the eocene period the American continents were much the same as they now are. A train might have run to St. Petersburg, but not to Bogota.

Of the forms and links of life between the eocene and miocene periods the lecturer presented the eo-hippus, a horse little bigger than the fox, and the mezzo-hippus, which ranks between the little fellow and the modern equine. By way of contrast, he showed how the Tinoceras ingens, an animal half way between the rhinoceros and elephant, appeared, so as to point a moral that the little eo-hippus had in him possibilities of evolution into the horse, while the greater beast had no possibility of evolution and became extinct.

The other periods sketched were the miocene and pliocene periods of animals. America had tapirs, sabre-toothed tigers, hornless rhinoceroses, monkeys, llamas, and camels. When the Isthmus of Panama joined this country to Panama, the llama went to South America, and the sloths came to North America. The camel went to Asia. The mastodon was the contemporary of man. The ice cap came down, and extinguished these magnificent animals.

In conclusion Prof. Osborn treated of the deserts of South Dakota and Kansas, proving, by photographs, the existence of lake beds of the cretacious period. The contrast in the changes on the continent were marked by an imaginary landscape of the miocene period and their desert wastes.

"We truly find," said the professor, "sermons in these stones and books in these lakes. The sphinx would blush for its youth before these mementos of the great past, and the pyramids would hang their heads in shame."

A BOARD OF TRADE DIRECTOR RESIGNS

His Action the Result of the Vote on Put and Call Trading.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—John Hill, Jr., handed his resignation as a Director of the Board of Trade to Secretary Stone before trading began to-day, his reason therefor being that, since the board, by a vote of 604 to 505, had practically approved gambling contracts in refusing to discipline traders in "puts and calls," he could not consistently remain a Director.

Other resignations of Directors are said to be in contemplation, and the report was current on 'Change among the excited members that President Baker would be one of those to withdraw. Much ill feeling has been stirred up by the vote, and the reform element accuses the elevator men of making common cause with the gambling faction.

Delaney—Corlies.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 5.—A notable event in Plainfield society was the marriage this afternoon of Miss Annie Wright Corlies, daughter of Mrs. J. Edgar Corlies of Road Ending, to William Copper Delaney of New-York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue, New-York. It took place in the parlor, which was prettily decorated in white and green. The bridesmaids were Miss Johnson of Bridgeport, Miss Mamie Lockwood of Philadelphia, Miss Bessie Ginna, and Miss Lucy Talmage of this city. Edward Delaney, brother of the groom, was best man. The bride was given away by her grandfather, J. Howard Wright. The ushers were J. Dunbar Wright, Howard Corlies, and Mr. Gilbert of New-York.

Receivers to Return Property.

The following statement has been received by The New-York Times from the firm of Wheeler & Cortis, with the request that it be published:

"Chief Justice Daly yesterday signed an order that the receivers of the Bankers' Loan and Investment Company turn over all property of the company to its officers, and that they take steps at once to vacate the ancillary receiverships in Virginia and Texas. As soon as this is done the order appointing receivers is to be vacated.

"The Directors of the company have written off the losses due to the depreciation in real estate which were found to exist by the examiners of the Banking Department, and have made the book value of the stock to coincide with the appraisement of these examiners. They have elected Mr. R. J. Cortis, lately agent of the Hamburg-American Line, and formerly agent of the White Star Line, President of the company. It is believed that under the new management the company will enter on a more conservative course, and that as soon as times revive a career of prosperity is open before it."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Trunk Lines Will Increase Immigrant Passenger Fares.

A strong sentiment in favor of advancing fares on west-bound immigrant traffic developed at a meeting of the trunk-line General Passenger Agents yesterday. At present an immigrant pays $13 for a railroad ticket from New-York to Chicago. It is proposed to increase the rate to $15, to take effect from about the 1st of May.

For some time past the roads west of Chicago have handled this same immigrant traffic at regular passenger rates. Reduced fares have prevailed only in trunk-line and central traffic territory, and yet the train service that the immigrant enjoys is fully as good east of Chicago as it is west of that point. The lowest first-class passenger rate from New-York to Chicago is $17, and the General Passenger Agents feel that the excellence of their second-class service warrants a charge of at least $15 for the immigrant. Inasmuch as the west-bound immigrant passenger business is now handled systematically by a representative of the Trunk-Line Association on Ellis Island, it is believed that the proposed advance can be made without danger of a rate war. The vote on this question will probably be completed within a few days.

The west-bound passenger situation was discussed incidentally at yesterday's meeting, but no action was taken. A special rate of one fare for both ways was made for the benefit of Odd Fellows who desire to attend the dedication of the new Odd Fellows' Temple in Philadelphia on May 21.

There will be a joint meeting in Boston on the 20th inst. of the trunk-line General Passenger Agents, representatives of all the New-England lines, and a committee from the Central Traffic Association, to take up the question of special rates for two important events in Boston next Summer. The first is the annual convention of the Christian Endeavorers in July, and the second is the triennial conclave of the Knights Templars, in August.

The New Canadian Road.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.—The Star's London cable says: "Senator J. R. Thibaudeau, President of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, denies that that line is being built as a rival to the Canadian Pacific road. He claims that his company's line will develop new territory and must benefit the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific by an exchange of traffic. Another denial is the emphatic statement that there has not been any negotiations for the purchase of sure interest at 4 per cent. during twenty years. The currency of the proposed £500,000 bonds to be paid by the Canadian Government without costing the company a shilling, the whole amount, he said, is provided out of the federal and provincial subsidies to companies forming the through line, the subsidies being a free and unconditional gift to the Atlantic and Lake Superior Company for lines to which they were originally granted."

Car Accountants in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The conference of accountants of street surface railroads of the State with the State Railroad Commission this afternoon was attended by the following: John Carstensen of the New-York Central, (electrical branch;) Charles E. Warren of the Metropolitan Traction Company, Duncan B. Cannon of the Brooklyn City and Newtown, J. Ledlie Hees and R. T. McKeever of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville, Matthew Murphy of Syracuse surface roads, John W. McNamara and Joseph Hourigan of the Albany Railroad, John B. Rogers of Binghamton, J. J. Hagan of the Troy City Railroad, R. M. Corwine of the Newburg Electric Railway, and others.

The meeting was called by the commission to provide for a more comprehensive and uniform scheme for companies to report their financial operations.

Denver, Leadville and Gunnison.

The holders of about $885,000 of the certificates of deposit issued by the Central Trust Company under the agreement of Feb. 8, 1894, for the Union Pacific 4½ per cent. collateral trust bonds, (Denver, Leadville and Gunnison,) met yesterday and authorized the committee to take such action regarding admission to the agreement of Union Pacific 4½ per cent. collateral trust bonds, which have not heretofore been deposited, and to impose such terms in connection therewith as may, in the judgment of the committee, be proper. No bonds are to be admitted under this resolution after the confirmation of the sale in the suit to foreclose the mortgage of the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railroad.

Trolley Franchise in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5.—The trolley ordinance was finally passed last night by the Franklin Township Committee, under which franchise will be granted to the Passaic and Newark Electric Railroad Company. Instructions were given to the clerk to notify the company that the ordinance awaited its acceptance. G. H. Palmer received instructions from his company—the Erie—to notify the Township Committee that unless the Passaic and Newark Electric Railway Company signed the agreement in reference to the Franklin Avenue grade crossing, the Erie Company would contest the matter and carry it into the courts.

Mr. Seligman Bought the Road.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 5.—The entire Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad, with its equipments, was sold in the Government Building at 11 o'clock this morning by Marshal John Walker. Isaac N. Seligman, representing the second mortgage bondholders, was the purchaser. His bid of $1,000,000 was the only offer. Frederick Strauss, Secretary of the Reorganization Committee, tendered a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount bid for the first payment.

Will Try to Annul a Charter.

HALIFAX, Feb. 5.—Borden, Ritchie & Co., solicitors, have issued a writ at the instance of the Attorney General of Nova Scotia against the South Shore Railroad Company, composed of New-York, Boston, and Yarmouth capitalists. An attempt will be made to annul the company's charter on the grounds that the company has never been organized, and that the capital stock has not been subscribed or paid in as required by law.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The State Railroad Commission gave a hearing in Albany yesterday to A. H. Williams & Co. of Utica, wholesale druggists, who allege that grocers and other lines of business have been unduly favored in the matter of freight rates by the West Shore, New-York Central, Lackawanna, and New-York, Ontario and Western Railroads. Attorneys appeared in defense of the railroads, and the board reserved decision.

—Judge Jenkins of the United States Court sitting in Chicago yesterday fixed the compensation of Receivers Morgan, Howland, and Van Nostrand of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Road at $18,000 for services up to Feb. 1 of this year. After that date each receiver can draw no more than $2,500 annually.

—Judge Parker of the Supreme Court of this State yesterday vacated an injunction forbidding the Colonial Traction Company from laying its tracks on Broadway between Cedar and Thomas Streets, in Kingston.

—For December, the Southern Railway Company reports gross earnings of $1,668,800, an increase over the same month last year of $27,339. The net earnings for the same period show an increase of $13,391.

—The annual report of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad shows net earning of $313,810.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Senator James Arkell of Canajoharie, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massacusetts is at the Murray Hill.

—Justice John R. Putnam of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Marlborough.

—Judge Leroy D. Thoman of Chicago and William Henry Clifford of Portland, Me., are at the Holland.

—R. Montgomery Field of Boston, Martin W. Cooke of Rochester, and ex-Attorney General Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island are at the Waldorf.

—Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, and ex-Gov. Henry Howard of Rhode Island are at the Fifth Avenue.

Charleston for Sound Money.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 5.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing President Cleveland's financial message and urging Congress to enact legislation upon the lines the President advances. The associated banks adopted similar resolutions.

THE TROUBLES IN ECUADOR

Flint & Co. Deny the Truth of Reports About the Sale of the Esmeralda.

Regarding the published reports of the alleged uprising in Ecuador as a result of the buying and selling by that country of the Chilean war ship Esmeralda, through Flint & Co., a member of that firm said yesterday:

"I decline to discuss the report, on the ground that it is ridiculously false. There is a thread of truth running through it, and upon that the story, mostly false, has been built up. As to the insinuations contained in the published story, they are palpably foolish."

A large exporter in this city, who declined to allow his name to be used, said regarding the matter:

"The rumor that Mr. Caamano, who is charged with having been promised half of the alleged profit in the sale, ($80,000,) had resigned his office is probably true, he having resigned as a result of the charges against him and for the purpose of allowing the opposition to make a complete investigation of the matter, which, it is said, he has demanded.

"The 'deal' is explained in this way: The Government of Ecuador has acted as Chile's friend in the matter. Chile wanted to sell, Japan wanted to buy. Diplomacy prevented such a sale, so Ecuador, with the assistance of Flint & Co.'s representative at Valparaiso—who, however, acted not as an agent of either country, but independently—bought the vessel, and to-day she is on her way to Shanghai.

"The protest was first put before the people in the form of a big meeting, managed by the head of the Opposition party, and was followed by the printing of thousands of 'dodgers' proclaiming in big letters in red ink the details of the alleged disgrace inflicted upon Ecuador.

"Although it is true that Ecuador is in a state of perpetual turmoil, the commotion raised by the Esmeralda deal has stirred up the people to a degree of excitement that threatens to involve her in revolution, which, however, will not be beyond the power of the Government to suppress."

A HOT POKER WAS THE CAUSE

Schmidt Burned His Hands, Women Laughed, and He Shot Himself.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 5.—Otto Schmidt, aged fifty years, a saloon keeper, residing on Totowa Avenue, shot himself through the head to-night, and died half an hour later. Schmidt formerly worked as a silk weaver, and saved considerable money, which he invested in the saloon in which his suicide took place. For several months business has been bad, and Schmidt, usually jolly and good humored, became despondent and brooded over his misfortunes.

Schmidt went into the barroom, where his wife and daughter were, about 6 o'clock, and began scolding them for not attending to the fire. Mrs. Schmidt had just been using the poker, and Schmidt grasped the hot end, burning his left hand severely. He danced about the room, shaking his fingers, while the women laughed heartily at his antics. Turning on the women, he swore he would beat their brains out, and in his rage burned his right hand in grasping the poker. The mother and daughter fled from the room, and several moments later heard the crack of a pistol. Rushing back to the saloon, they saw Schmidt lying on the floor, blood pouring from a hole in his head.

Mrs. Schmidt believes her innocent mirth over the accident caused her husband to kill himself.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry A. Coit, D. D., LL. D.

The Rev. Henry A. Coit, D. D., LL. D., rector of St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., died of pneumonia yesterday morning, after an illness of two weeks.

Dr. Coit was born at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 20, 1830, and was educated at St. Paul's School, College Point, L. I., and at the University of Pennsylvania, but was not graduated from the latter institution. He early entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and became a missionary in Clinton County, in Northern New-York. When St. Paul's School was founded in Concord, he was chosen its first rector, assuming the position in April, 1856. The school opened with three students, but under Dr. Coit's direction it has gradually increased to over 300 at the present time, with more than twenty masters and occupying a score of handsome buildings. He was elected President of Trinity College in 1867, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, but, although the acceptance of this office was pressed upon him by the Bishops of his church and by many influential persons, he declined the honor, preferring to go on with the work which he had undertaken. In 1871, he was elected to the Presidency of Hobart College, a position which he declined for the same reason.

Dr. Coit was made a Doctor of Divinity by Trinity College, and very recently he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Yale University. He was a Trustee of Trinity. In 1868 he visited England and studied the workings of the large public schools there. For many years he was a delegate to the General Convention of his church. He was a preacher of much power, published numerous sermons and addresses, and contributed largely to periodical literature.

Dr. Coit was married in 1856 to Miss Mary Bowman Wheeler of Philadelphia, who died a few years ago. Four of their children are living.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John R. Ames, who had been connected with the Board of Education of this city for the last forty-eight years, died at his home, 11 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, yesterday morning. He was born in Grand Street in 1827. He became a teacher in the public schools in 1845, and served in that capacity in nearly every grade until 1872, when he received an appointment as Superintendent of Supplies of the Board of Education, a position which he filled until about five months ago, when the disease which ended his life compelled him to relinquish its duties. Mr. Ames was one of the oldest employes of the Board of Education.

—Isaac Small died at his home, in Little Falls, N. Y., Monday morning, Feb. 4, aged eighty-nine years. He was an old New-York merchant, having been for several years the junior member of the grocery firm of Small, Williams & Co., which in the thirties and forties carried on business at 52 Front Street. On retiring from that firm, he removed to Little Falls, where he has since resided. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Luke Usher of Potsdam, N. Y., and Mrs. Beardslie, wife of Rear Admiral Beardslie, United States Navy, and a son Frederick I. Small of Little Falls.

—Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, wife of the Rev. Dr. William B. Brown, of East Orange, N. J., died Monday, aged sixty-eight years. She was the promoter of the scheme for the federation of women's clubs throughout the country. She was a writer of some note, and was known to charitable organizations in many States.

—Mrs. Mary Seymour Booth, the wife of William T. Booth, died at the Hotel Normandie, this city, Monday. Mrs. Booth was the daughter of the late Lucius Hart. The funeral services will be held at the home of Mrs. Booth's sister, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, 10 West Fifty-first Street, this morning at 10 o'clock.

—James M. Phillips, General Superintendent of the Kentucky Union Railroad, died suddenly at Dallas, Texas, of pneumonia. He was about fifty-five years of age.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4:10 A. M.—241 West Thirty-sixth Street; Annie Wilson, dwelling; damage, $100.
8:05 A. M.—65 West Thirty-seventh Street; T. H. Lohson, dwelling; damage, $5.
11:15 A. M.—1,000 Jackson Avenue; Johanna German, dwelling; damage, $10.
2:45 P. M.—493 Third Avenue; Mary Barry; damage, $5.
4:30 P. M.—310 West Forty-second Street; Charles Fegan, flat; damage slight.
5:30 P. M.—510 First Avenue; Nathan Schureman; damage trifling.
5:55 P. M.—108 Charlton Street; George Reilly; damage, $5.
7:10 P. M.—390 Pearl Street; Sachs & Co.; damage, $2,000.
8:19 P. M.—174 West Street; damage, $100.
9:20 P. M.—30 Ann Street; Meik's restaurant; damage, $50.
10:15 P. M.—84 Avenue D; H. Schoenfeld; damage, $5.

Pension Agent Hanse Acquitted.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—Jesse C. Hanse, a Hoboken pension agent, accused of fraud, was acquitted on two charges in the Federal court to-day. He has been tried nine times for as many alleged offenses, and acquitted eight times. There are five more indictments pending against him.

Disapproved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The President to-day returned to the House, without his approval, the bill for the relief of H. W. McConnell. The bill was introduced to relieve partially the former Postmaster at Jacksonborough, Texas, from liability on account of the loss of two remittances of postal funds which were stolen from the stage conveying them. The President disapproved the bill because of the duplication of one of the accounts, $42, and for the reason that the Postmaster for whose relief the bill was intended is H. H. W. McConnell.

Those who seek relief from pain and weakness should use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

ROBERTSON—MERCER.—On Feb. 4, at the residence of the bride's uncle, James Douglas, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., by the Rev. George Nattress, Edith, daughter of the late I. Mercer, B. A., Oxon., to Wm. Fleet Robertson of New-Brighton, S. I.

DIED.

AYCRIGG.—Benjamin Aycrigg, Ph. D., at Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 2, 1895, in his 91st year.
Funeral at First Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of 55th St. and Madison Av., at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Feb. 6, 1895. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

BOOTH.—At the Hotel Normandie, on Monday, Feb. 4, Mary Seymour, wife of William T. Booth and daughter of the late Lucius Hart.
Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, 10 West 51st St., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 10 A. M.

CHURCH.—At her home in Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 5, 1895, Fanny Church, daughter of the late Nancy Dwight and Dr. Austin Church.
Funeral services at her late residence, 17 South Oxford St., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COIT.—At Concord, N. H., Feb. 5, the Rev. Henry Augustus Coit, D. D., rector of St. Paul's School.
Funeral service in the Chapel of St. Paul's School, at 12 M., Friday, Feb. 8.

HENRY A. COIT.—The death is announced of the rector of St. Paul's School on the 5th inst. Alumni of the school are requested to meet at the Hotel Waldorf, Feb. 6, promptly at 5 P. M. to take appropriate action.

CROMWELL.—At the residence of Mrs. Mary E. Briggs, High Bridge Road and Valentine Av., Fordham, New-York City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, 1895, Jane Devoe, wife of Edward Cromwell, deceased, in her 97th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock, from St. James's Episcopal Church, Fordham. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 1:35.

KLIPFEL.—Jan. 30, on the steamer Elbe, Elizabeth H. Elwood, wife of Capt. Ludwig C. P. Klipfel of the German Army and daughter of the late I. R. Elwood of Rochester, N. Y.

LEWIS.—On Monday morning, Feb. 4, in her 85th year, Sarah H., widow of Rev. John N. Lewis.
Funeral at her late residence, Southampton, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 12:30 o'clock.

MINOR.—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, Israel Minor, in the 88th year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, 128 Macon St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2:30 P. M.

McCREARY.—On Monday, Feb. 4, Adela M. McCreary, aged 74.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, No. 59 East 54th St., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

NOTT.—Suddenly, on Feb. 4, 1895, at her residence, 145 St. James Place, Brooklyn, Sarah Louisa, widow of the late Rev. Handel G. Nott.
Funeral services in the parlor of the Emanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Av. and St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 2:30 P. M.
Boston, (Mass.,) Rochester, (N. Y.,) and Bath (Me.) papers please copy.

O'NEILL.—On Sunday, 3d inst., at his late residence, Yonkers, N. Y., Francis O'Neill.
Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday night, Feb. 3, 1895, Frances Marion, second daughter of Horace and Josephine H. Russell, in her 15th year.
Funeral services on Wednesday morning, Feb. 6, at 9:30 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 47 Park Av.

SMALL.—At his home, in Little Falls, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 4, Isaac Small, in the 90th year of his age.

STONE.—On Tuesday, the 5th of February, at his residence, in Riverdale, New-York City, Henry Laurens Stone, in the 80th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND.—At her home, Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 3, 1895, Helene de Kay, widow of Solomon Townsend and daughter of the late Chas. de Kay Townsend, M. D., of Albany, N. Y.
Funeral services at her home, 1 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, Feb. 6. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Train leaves Long Island City 11 A. M.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held at its office in New-York, Monday, Feb. 4, 1895, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the providence of God, Edwin H. Mead, the late President of this company, has been removed by death; and

Whereas, His long and faithful administration of the affairs of the company, first as Secretary and later as Treasurer and President, covering a period of nearly forty-three years, should have befitting acknowledgment at this time; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That by the decease of its late President, Edwin H. Mead, this company has lost a long-tried, able, and faithful administrator of its affairs, and this board its leading officer, who was endeared to its members by ties of friendship which had been strengthened by long acquaintance, and a just recognition of his sterling qualities; and it is further

Resolved, That this board extend to his family their deepest and warmest sympathy in the bereavement which has taken from them a kind and loving husband and father;

Resolved, That this board attend the funeral services in a body, and that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be prepared and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

W. E. STREET, Secretary.

FRIENDS OF CREMATION MAY WITHOUT permit visit the Marble Columbarium at Fresh Pond, opposite Lutheran Cemetery, any afternoon, Sundays included. Full information at Cremation Office, 62 East Houston St., New-York.

KENSICO CEMETERY, HARLEM RAILROAD —48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office, 16 East 42d St. Telephone call, 556.38.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office. No. 20 East 23d St.

Special Notices.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
FREE VIEW DAY AND NIGHT
AT THE
FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES,
366 FIFTH AVENUE.
PAINTINGS
BY THE LATE
GEORGE INNESS, N. A.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY ORDER OF HIS EXECUTORS
AT
CHICKERING HALL,
FIFTH AV., CORNER 18TH ST.,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
AND
THURSDAY EVENINGS,
FEB. 12, 13, AND 14,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER. ORTGIES & CO., MANAGERS.

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FINE EXAMPLES OF
THE LEADING MODERN DUTCH MASTERS, ISRAELS, MAUVE, J. MARIS, W. MARIS, BOSBOOM, MESDAG, ROELOFS, GABRIEL NEUHUYS, KEVER, BLOMMERS, POGGENBECK, AND OTHERS.

New Publications.

EPILEPSY.
EPILEPSY.
Just published, full account of the mode of treatment in the Williamson Sanitarium, New-London, Conn., with recorded cases. Address as above, with stamp, for free copy.

TO GET INTO "SOCIETY"

That, Says William S. Wyse, Was His Wife's Great Ambition.

PROMINENT PEOPLE HER GUESTS

Testimony to Show that the Husband Was Weak-Minded When He Transferred His Property to Mrs. Wyse.

William S. Wyse's matrimonial experience seems to have been exceedingly picturesque from beginning to end. In the suit he has brought against his wife, Marie, to recover $150,000 worth of property—everything he has in the world—he testified yesterday that he first met her in a resort in Twenty-sixth Street. Twenty years after he had married her, and when, as he alleges, she had obtained from him all his property by "hypnotic influence," she turned him out into the street, a penniless beggar.

Mrs. Wyse in the meantime had pursued steadily and with success an ambition to get into society. She lived at the Waldorf, the Victoria, the Savoy, and other fashionable hotels, and gave dinner parties and receptions, at which she had some of the best-known people in New-York as guests.

It is related that, on one occasion, she had at her table a Prince and Princess, two distinguished Generals of the late war with their wives, and other persons of no meaner social calibre.

When the hearing of Mr. Wyse's suit was resumed yesterday before Judge Freedman, in Superior Court, Special Term, the room was crowded with curiosity seekers. Mrs. Wyse sat only a few feet away from the witness chair, occupied by her husband, and remained calm even when he told of their first meeting one night when he was "doing the town" with a party of friends. She was only a few years past twenty then, and he was about forty.

Lawyer Hinsdale, counsel for Mrs. Wyse, resumed the cross-examination of the plaintiff as soon as court was called to order. Mr. Wyse said he had been in the "kidney-cure business" after he left his position as general advertising manager of Harper Brothers, but the venture did not prove successful.

Then, in response to questions by Mr. Lamb, counsel for Mr. Wyse, the facts regarding Mrs. Wyse's antecedents came out.

"What was your wife's occupation when you married her?" asked Mr. Lamb.

"I object," exclaimed Mr. Hinsdale.

"You may answer," Judge Freedman put in, and the witness told, with some reluctance, how she was supporting herself when he met her. He married her about a year after he met her, and after they had been living together some time as man and wife.

Soon after the marriage Mrs. Wyse developed her taste for social distinction, and Mr. Wyse told, with many doleful sighs, how she used to "drag me around at all hours to receptions and balls and dinners."

"Sometimes," he added, "she'd make me get out of bed at night to take her to a reception."

"Did your wife ever say she had taken poison?" Mr. Lamb asked.

"One evening in the Winter of 1888," was the answer, "when I went home I found her lying on the floor, moaning. I picked her up and asked her what was the matter, and she moaned and said, 'Poison! poison!' I said I'd go for a doctor. Before I started for one I called the housekeeper and took her to Mrs. Wyse. The housekeeper only laughed."

Wyse said that subsequently his wife told him that she was only "fooling him," and had not taken poison.

Mr. Lamb offered in evidence a number of letters that passed between Mr. Wyse and his wife. In a letter written in July, 1890, Wyse said: "As you proposed last night to put me in an asylum, I will, for $20,000, let you get a divorce from me, so that you may marry a husband to your liking."

Mrs. Wyse's answer to this letter was:

"Dear William: I cannot consider any such proposition. Affectionately yours,
"MARIE S. WYSE."

"Didn't you introduce your wife to respectable people and invite them to meet her?" demanded Mr. Hinsdale on cross-examination.

"Yes," replied Wyse, and then he added, "Yes, you and your wife."

"I move to strike that out," exclaimed the lawyer.

"Oh, strike it out," Justice Freedman remarked, calmly.

The rest of the day's session was taken up with the hearing of evidence to show that Wyse was weak-minded and partially insane at the time when he made over his property to his wife without consideration. He was given to drink, it was said, and was frequently under the influence of liquor. Among the witnesses called to prove this were John B. Coryell, who said he was an author; Alexander G. Lazarus, an advertising agent; Elmer S. Smith, and Horace B. Clark.

Dr. Louise Fisk Bryson examined Wyse in 1889 and found him insane.

At one time Mrs. Wyse owned The Sportsman, a paper of which Wyse was the publisher, but Mrs. Wyse sold out to C. C. Milbach, who said that Mrs. Wyse told him in 1883 that her husband was not capable of attending to business.

The case will go on to-day.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Julius and Siegfried Siegl, who fled from Vienna last August, and were arrested here Sept. 7, 1894, and after severe examination on the charge of having forged indorsements and acceptance amounting to $1,000,000, were held by United States Commissioner Alexander for extradition, were sent back to Austria yesterday, on board the steamship Ems, to stand trial there.

—Frank Kuhn, a real estate agent, of 17 Watts Street, charged with sending a slanderous and threatening postal card to John Crimmins, of 256 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1894, was yesterday held by United States Commissioner Shields in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

—William A. Brown, who pleaded guilty to having several counterfeit silver dollars in his possession last December, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, to eighteen months in the Kings County Penitentiary. The prisoner is in an advance stage of consumption.

—In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Brown granted the Barney Dumping Company a decree against the steamship El Rio for damages for the loss of one of the company's scows.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

49—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Centurion. 53—Dinninny vs. Myers. 59—Mercadante vs. Steamship Hudson. 36—Hollender vs. North German Lloyd Steamship Company. 29—McRoberts vs. Steamer Richard Peck. 33—Guimaraes vs. Proceeds of sale of steamship Segurania. 45—New Blue Star Steamship Company vs. Steamship Merjulio. 91—Beebe vs. Steamship Yumuri. 46—New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company vs. Steamship Merjulio. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Indian Prince. 44—Ceballos vs. Schooner Warren Adams. 62—Montosi vs. Tug S. E. Babcock. 63—Whitman vs. Steamship Holyrood. 70—Bense vs. Steamship Muriel.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Carrie S. Lounsberry, as administratrix, &c., vs. William P. Foss, appellant.—Argued by Irving Brown for appellant; Roger Foster for respondent.

Isaac O. Woodruff et al., as executors, &c., vs. Alfred T. Ackert et al., appellants.—Argued by Alfred T. Ackert for appellants; Alfred L. Manierre for respondents.

William H. Meeker, as executor, appellant, vs. Nancy A. Fiero, impleaded, &c.—Argued by John D. Teller for appellant; F. B. Wright for respondent.

James C. Caywood vs. John K. Van Ness, appellant.—Argued by Robert Payne for appellant; William G. Cooke for respondent.

John F. Montignani, as administrator, vs. Mary Y. S. Blade et al.—Argued by Eugene D. Flanigan for William Staats; Allen McDonald for Harriet Staats and others; George H. Mallory for plaintiff; George H. Stevens for Mary Y. S. Blade; Isaac H. Maynard for William F. C. Staats.

William S. Kelly vs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank, appellant; Lucy S. Morrison vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, appellant; Richard Fitzpatrick, appellant, vs. William D. Tweddle; Caroline L. Brown, appellant, vs. Charles J. Richter; Aurilla Foy vs. Maud L. Dixon, appellant; John W. Crawford vs. The Wilson and Baillie Manufacturing Company, appellant; Cornelia Fay Cline, appellant, vs. David H. Sherman and another; Henry Corse, appellant, vs. John Corse and another; George A. Stamp vs. Augustus W. Franklin, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Cornelia R. Kane, appellant, vs. Robert Lenox Belknap; Mary J. Killoran, appellant, vs. Clinton W. Sweet; James T. Watson vs. Elizabeth P. King, appellant; Ann Byrne vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant; George Lewis Prentiss vs. John S. Weatherly and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs on opinion below.

John E. Walter, appellant, vs. State; Skaneateles Paper Company, appellant, vs. State.—Award reversed, and an award ordered entered for $1,000 in favor of the claimant, John E. Walter, and an award of $2,500 entered in favor of the claimant, the Skaneateles Paper Company, with costs.

Daniel B. Halstead and another vs. G. W. Stricker, appellant.—Judgment affirmed and judgment absolute ordered on the stipulation against defendant, with costs on opinion below.

Joseph Bird, respondent, vs. Adaline McMerklee et al., respondents, and Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church et al., appellants.—Judgment appealed from reserved; judgment of Special Term affirmed, with one bill of cost to defendant churches.

Daniel McCampbell vs. The Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

James Flanagan vs. Patrick Fox, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against defendant, with costs on opinion below.

Eugene Smith vs. Frederica Rentz, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and 10 per cent. damages under Section 3,251 of the code.

Thomas J. Deegan and another vs. Charles Wade, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, without costs to either party in this court.

In re accounting of William T. A. Hart, appellant, vs. Hugh Langan and another.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

Agnes Mickie, appellant, vs. Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

In re petition of Edmund E. Murphy; Ann McDonald, appellant, vs. Bryan O'Hara; People ex rel. Edward McGoring vs. President and Board of Trustees Wappinger's Falls, appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs.

John C. Pegram and another, appellants, vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another; James F. Malcolm vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants; Jacob Bookman vs. same.—Motions to advance granted, without costs.

Anna Devine Ritter vs. Fannie A. Devine et al., appellants.—Motion for substitution granted on condition that the grantee of the fractional part of the interest of the late plaintiff be also brought in as a party plaintiff.

Aaron R. Stevens et al. vs. Central National Bank of Boston, appellants.—Motion for reargument denied; $10 costs.

The calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 23, 31, 80, 50, 111, 97, 252, 20.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.—O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

92—Hand vs. Dininny. 100—Lee vs. Timken. 57—De Castre vs. Compagnie Française du Telegraphe, &c. 62—Anderson vs. Blood. 78—Ringle vs. Wallis Iron Works. 79—Same vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Adams vs. Albert.
Class III.—2—Bowers vs. Huerstel.
Class IV.—3—Myer vs. Aronstamm. 4—Dominick vs. Wood. 5—Stiehl vs. Guttmann.
Class VII.—6—Reeber vs. Meyer. 7—Ladenburg vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. 8—Kling vs. Campbell.
Class VIII.—9—Rogers vs. Pearsall. 10—State Bank vs. Parsons. 11—Cowperthwait vs. Cowperthwait. 12—Latham vs. Tilden. 13—Anbert vs. National Suspender Company. 14—Matter of George F. Blake Manufacturing Company. 15—Havana and Key West Cigar Company vs. McDermott. 16—Watson vs. Everett. 17—Smith vs. Dutton. 18—Mercantile National Bank of Poughkeepsie vs. Roach. 19—Meldon vs. Devlin. 20—Matter of Catholic Publishing Society Company. 21—Matter of Habirshaw. 22—Eden vs. Ostermoor. 23—Sterne vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. 24—Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Powers. 25—Levenson vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 26—Gebhard vs. Davis. 27—Bearns vs. Burras. 28—Wall vs. Muller. 29—Koehler vs. Keyes. 30—Fitch vs. Lord. 31—Callahan vs. Crow. 32—Heyer vs. Moser.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes upon—1—Baruth. 2—Beraiding. 3—Block. 4—Cahen & Son. 5—Cheshire Match Company. 6—Copornga. 7—Dana. 8—Dykes. 9—East River Mill and Lumber Company. 10—Evans. 11—Fairfield. 12—Forrest. 13—Hall. 14—Harriot. 15—Holmes. 16—Hulin. 17—International Bank Note Company. 18—Jeffrey. 19—Kane. 20—Kernochan. 21—Levy. 22—Lewis & Sons. 23—Libman. 24—Locke Brothers. 25—Lynch. 26—Lyon. 27—McCready. 28—McElligott. 29—Mace. 30—Markel. 31—Moser & Heidenheimer Malting Company. 32—New-York Equipment Company. 33—Rathkowsi & Brother. 34—Rothstein. 35—Silver. 36—Libby. 37—Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact—1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Amley. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2507—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1665—Morris vs. Morris. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2612—Milbank vs. Gorman. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1895—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1896—Same vs. same. 1897—Eichold vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit-Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Stern vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same. 450—George C. Flint & Co. vs. Phelps.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

421—Brower vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2358—Keene vs. same. 423—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbroner vs. same. 233—Marks vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumbie vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1912—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— ——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

4812—Pelly vs. Robinson. 4811—Same vs. Naylor. 3506—Gallagher vs. Pettit. 1910—Columbia Bank vs. Schoenthal. 2223—Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Himes. 2658—Glusker vs. American Sick Benefit and Accident Association. 2669—Geibel vs. Elwell. 2377—Collins vs. Young. 2474—Young vs. Collins. 2521—Kings County Improvement Company vs. Young. 2695—Leach vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 2376—Patterson vs. Ougley Electric Company. 2210—McCool vs. Kanady. 1471—Hess vs. Currier. 2841—Masterson vs. Hedberg.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART I.—Andrews, J.—Held in Part II. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Feb. 11.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in the Equity Term room of Superior Court. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

11—Hammer vs. David Mayer Brewing Company. 95—Jacobson vs. Drescher. 5—Wilkins vs. The Mayor, &c. 94—Viles vs. Viles. 3—Drennan vs. Schmidt. 17—Traitel vs. The Mayor, &c. 25—Klebisch vs. Seidler. 63—Hanson vs. Herbert. 70—Pottier & Stymus Company vs. Ransom.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

7—Butcher vs. Rose. 22—Kneale vs. Kneale.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called.

1293—Waldman vs. Boniface 1020—Lyon vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2681—Glassheim vs. Nesbit. 1252—Gruebler vs. The Mayor, &c. 2071—Clement vs. Volkenning. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 393—McGuire vs. The Mayor, &c. 2680—Lhowe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1239—Nichols vs. Timpson. 1113—Lamb vs. Hirschberg. 2689—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 922—Graham vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 2492—Jones vs. Wick. 1262—Berry vs. The Mayor, &c. 869—Loening vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 52—Will of Sophia Moss. 1001—Freligh vs. Home Insurance Company. 1249—Stagg vs. Arnold. 1235—Jenkins vs. Campbell. 2517—Lawlor vs. French. 1093—Johnson vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2491—Hamel vs. Culver. 1081—Deery vs. Sternberger. 1061—Landauer vs. Frischen. 862—Second National Bank vs. Curtis. 509—Harris vs. Shapero. 1109—Cusick vs. Klots. 179—Palmeter vs. Beadleston.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Sedgwick, C. J.; McAdam and Beekman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeals from Judgments.—9—Russ vs. Stratton. 13—Draker vs. Salisbury. 14—Madden vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 15—Kennedy vs. Jackson Architectural Iron Works. 16—Church vs. Montgomery. 11—Cromwell vs. Hughes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

587—Wyse vs. Wyse.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

876—Sarner vs. Hellman. 877—Baum vs. same. 1683—Moy vs. Ocean Steamship Company. 846—Maas vs. Willis. 1271—Viele vs. Lynch. 929—Strasbourger vs. Lennon. 1042—New-York Heat, Light and Power Company vs. J. G. Shaw Blank Book Company. 1633—Stamford vs. Guidet. 1119—Kaplan vs. New-York Biscuit Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1041—Sheehy vs. Utah, Nevada and California Stage Company. 627—Rappaport vs. Clayman. 1685—Noy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 803—Cipriano vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 980—Seidlicke vs. Equitable Gaslight Company. 1183—Kuhn vs. Sachs. 909—Harding vs. Thaden. 996—Miror vs. Hilton. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1253.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

992—Revocation of probate of Sarah A. Day.

Estates of Charles Emmett at 1:30 P. M.—Catharine Striegel, William Beck.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—John A. Post, De Witt C. Hays, Charles Boswald, George W. Powers, Margaret Haag, James S. Cushman.

At 2 P. M.—Berthold Neumoegen, Julia Howenstine, Fannie Neuman, Charles T. Nichols, Maria Jasper.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—1003—James Kelly. 988—Augustus M. Purdy. 1010—Frederick M. Somers. 1024—William Canton or Canson.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1308—Eastmans Company vs. Weinstock. 1325—Bennett vs. Birnbaum. 1328—Doyle vs. Hillis. 875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 2821—Goodman vs. Sexton. 1239—Brannigan vs. Forty-second and Manhattanville Railroad Company. 1251—Dimond vs. Keister. 1321—Hecht vs. Gottlieb. 1312—Pollock vs. Bates. 1313—Same vs. Wise. 1314—Same vs. Bates. 698—Ehret vs. Raub. 798—Enders vs. Heidelbach. 858—Rolston vs. Nichols. 321—Bent vs. Conaghan. 375—Strowbridge vs. Hart. 348—Gregor vs. McKee. 205—O'Kane vs. Harbeck. 357—Lauterbach vs. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. 584—Dunham vs. McClelland. 667—Schech vs. Beller. 700—Abraham French Company vs. Shapiro. 825—Taylor vs. Bryant. 666—Israel vs. Jordan. 2056—Brandt vs. Tobin. 1252—Houchin vs. Schubert & Co. 1253—Crook vs. Bellwood. 1262—Harlin vs. Central Park North and East River Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1156—Green vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1161—Frazier vs. Lawrence. 1295—Morrow vs. Walsh. 992—Gansfried vs. Steinberger.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1183—Moskowitz vs. Hamburger. 1266—Harrell vs. George. 1098—Thomson vs. Boyd. 983—Guerrier vs. Archer Manufacturing Company. 1117—Balheimer vs. Urban. 1188—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 1080½—Rusling vs. Brown. 1009—Stern vs. Man. 1189—Harlem vs. Simpson. 1191—Rosenburg vs. Ehrlich. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 1100—Hartman vs. Cohn. 1101—Fischer vs. Bayer. 1107—Serrell vs. Brady. 1108—Grogan vs. Leykauf. 1109—Uptegrove vs. Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. 506—Frank vs. Rabiner. 1263—Hagedon vs. McCabe. 1265—Littery vs. Kaiser. 1195—Chapin vs. L. Candee & Co. 1277—Warren vs. Dennett. 1361—Boessenecke vs. Bernard. 1362—Same vs. same. 1363—Same vs. same. 1364—Finelite vs. Gluck. 1366—Strauss vs. Runkel. 1371—Schmidt vs. Eppers. 2911—Siedle vs. Butier. 1209—Smith vs. Godfrey. 1203—Curtis vs. Merwin. 1368—Hotel Vendome Company vs. Ward. 170—Nash vs. Lieber. 1116—Wintringham vs. Robinson. 1213—Toplitz vs. Langer. 39—Schulberg vs. Ginterman. 1093—Johnson Engineering Company vs. Palmer. 307—Metzger vs. Field. 1088—Califano vs. Bove. 1011—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Lynch. 1043—Baumann vs. De Negre. 1269—Bartels vs. Kennedy. 1271—Kelly vs. Woman's Hospital. 1052—Maurer vs. Levy. 959—David Mayers Brewing Company vs. Kohn. 604—Clemmons vs. Paris. 1007—Falkenberg vs. Wallach.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on.

Short Causes.—2616—Ogden vs. Shannon. 3093—Kaufman vs. Nachman. 2372—Livingston vs. Rich. 3342—Feingold vs. Gordon. 3313—Smith vs. Rothschild. 3102—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Himmer. 3295—Lehmann vs. Pritchard. 3173—Vogel vs. Oppenheim.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar 1372.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Charles Schafer. 2—Michael Capezzuto. 3—William J. Driscoll. 4—Charles Knoche.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for The People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Miller for The People.

1—Philip Miller. 2—Charles E. Roberts. 3—Edward Weeks and James Phelan. 4—William Baum. 5—Owen Toher. 6—Victor Jacobson. 7—Frederick Schwarz. 8—Nicholas Beberian. 9—Thomas Fitzsimmons, (2.) 10—Samuel Mallor. 11—David W. Johnson.

Pleadings.—1—Philip B. Benjamin. 2—Joshua Downs. 3—William McGee. 4—Edwin Brooks. 5—William Rose. 6—Michael De George.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Max Meshler. 2—Vernon A. Keach. 3—Thomas McCormick. 4—Charles Wilson. 5—William Brawley and James Burke. 6—Richard Fanning. 7—John Thomas. 8—John Straub. 9—William Killam. 10—John Brennan. 11—Henry Schoenberh. 12—Edward Fletcher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—William McPherson. 2—Michael Barbero. 3—Henry I. Hamilton. 4—Maggie Kelly. 5—Edward Kelly and Edward Dolan. 6—John Jones. 7—George Zorn. 8—James Cohoglaner.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Cowperthwaite vs. Cowperthwaite—Charles H. Truax. Maloney vs. Zuckschwerdt—Francis L. Donohue.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Newman Cowen vs. Henry M. Greenberg—Jacob Katz.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Samuel Grodinsky vs. Mary A. McDermott—Charles Bienfeld.

CITY COURT—Ehrlich, C. J.—Samuel Grumwald vs. Bernhard Giresberg—Michael P. O'Connor. Abram French Company vs. James N. Holden—M. A. Lesser.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.—Part II.—Gaynor, J.

822—Burke vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1465, 1479—Sherwood vs. Woodcock and Aetna Insurance Company. 970—Dykman vs. Bank of New-York. 248—Eldridge vs. Ross. 881—Tomes vs. Burr. 881½—Walker vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad. 882—Toaspern vs. Toaspern. 1378—Hudson vs. Hudson. 743—Roberts vs. Blunck. 833—Donovan vs. Morris. 106—Day Button Company vs. Andrews. 823—Corlett vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 614, 650, 652—Fagan, Kessler, and another vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 785—Heniz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 364—Van Sicklen vs. Herbst. 692—Prout vs. Chisolm. 403—Thomas vs. Hartig. 741—Martin vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 667—Ward vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 802—Peterson vs. Woods. 803, 804—Niagara Brewing Company vs. Thimig. 1363—Anderson vs. Anderson. 809—Heins vs. Columbia Insurance Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 534—Webster vs. Aetna Insurance Company. 353—Cheeks vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 820—Bogart vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 824—Sullivan vs. Rogan. 830—Jardin vs. Howell. 831—Huber Brewing Company vs. Grof. 834—Dooley vs. Herr. 713—White vs. Jeffers. 840—Ehmer vs. Title Trust Company. 1617—Cahill vs. Joyce. 488—Griffith vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.

1298—Heps vs. Regli. 1117—Boyer vs. Kille. 1187—Degnan vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1909—Cassidy vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 833—Mitchell vs. Amend. 1046—Lambert vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1018—Van Salzen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 906—Simonds vs. Woodruff, executor, &c. 185 and 186—De Groot, infant, vs. Canavello. 1040—Rose et al. vs. Guischard. 1146—Seaman vs. Ficken. 1102—Mulligan vs. Jennings. 1261—Rochester vs. Marks. 481—Muller vs. Pinder. 850—Koster vs. Brooklyn Turkish Bath Company. 1183—Maier vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 826—Eickelkraut et al. vs. Burkard. 1082 and 1135—Howard vs. Somerville.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Chambers—Clement, J.

152—Crilley vs. Crilley.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Mary Williams and Mary Ellery. The accounting in the cases of Mary L. Tompkins, Margaret Hand, Sophie Roehr, Francis A. Moran, Catharine Duerschmidt, Catharine Hackett, William W. Thayer, Samuel McLean, John Baird, Louis Leybold, Joseph P. Byrne, Otto Goritz, William Turner, Elizabeth A. Sweeney, John O'Neil, William Beard, Catharine E. De Vandrecourt, and Hugh Zoble. The real estate of Barbara Monroe. The estates of Christian Clauss, James Miller, and Salome Huber. The administrations of Heinrich Kuch and Alexander McReynolds. The transfer tax in the estate of George W. Travis.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—3—Will of Angeline Walker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.

55—Miles, Jr., vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 37—Knickerbocker executors vs. Jansen. 56—Levy et al., vs. Brierlein. 57—Weiher vs. Weiher. 58—Schuman vs. Lynch. 59—Seitz vs. McClenahan. 60—Manning vs. Dutton. 61—Mundy vs. Maguire. 62—Schneider vs. Fury. 63—Gardiner vs. New-York Oxygen Company. 64—Seiter vs. Seiter. 65—Michel vs. Koch. 66—Brownell vs. Nyack and Northern Railroad Company. 67—Costigan vs. Costigan. 68—Oxfeld vs. Thomas. 69—Yellow Pine Company vs. Board of Education. 70—Richardson & Morgan Company vs. Hilzinger. 71—Appleyby vs. Pope. 73—Catherwood vs. Reilly.

TERMS OF THE CUTTING WILL COMPROMISE

The Elder Son Gets $30,000 and a Life Income of $4,000.

The terms of the Cutting will compromise were made public yesterday. Robert L. Cutting is to get $30,000 in cash, and an income of $4,000 a year for life.

Under the original terms of his father's will young Cutting was to have shared the family property, valued at about $1,500,000, equally with his brother, James De Wolfe Cutting. When Mr. Cutting married Minnie Seligman, the actress, his father executed a codicil disinheriting the elder son and leaving everything to James De Wolfe. Robert L. Cutting thereupon began a contest which was yesterday formally withdrawn upon confirmation by Surrogate Arnold of the terms of settlement.

Walter Cutting, uncle of both young men, is to guarantee the payment of the $4,000 a year to Robert L. Cutting while James De Wolfe Cutting is under age. Robert L. Cutting is also to resign as executor and trustee under the will of his grandfather, Robert L. Cutting the first.

The agreement was reached and signed by Robert L. Cutting and his wife, Minnie Seligman Cutting; James De Wolfe Cutting, Walter Cutting, and John M. Bowers, as special guardian of James De Wolfe Cutting, in the presence of J. Townsend Burden and Evelyn B. Burden, on Oct. 25 last.

Walter Cutting is to contribute one-half of the $30,000 which is to be given to Robert L. Cutting.

James De Wolfe Cutting, in an accompanying affidavit, says that his purpose in settling the controversy was to prevent serious scandal, loss, and expense, and a controversy between brothers. He is now a student at Yale.

Edwin Booth's Estate.

The estate of Edwin Booth came up for consideration before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday upon a motion to have the accounts of the executors settled and passed upon. As there was no objection, the Surrogate said he would sign an order to that effect. The original inventory of Mr. Booth's estate showed it to be worth $602,-675, made up largely of bonds and mortgages. By careful management the executors have increased the estate to $672,623.84. Included in the estate were found twenty-two notes for $250 each of Archibald C. Haynes to settle an indebtedness of $5,500 of Mina Gale, the actress. The executors say that they have paid out in legacies $110,000, including $5,000 each to the Actors' Fund, the Actors' Order of Friendship of New-York, the Actors' Order of Friendship of Philadelphia, the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund of New-York, and the Home for Incurables.

Board of Claims Decisions Reversed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The Court of Appeals to-day reversed the awards of nothing made by the State Board of Claims in the appeals of John E. Waller, appellant, against the State, and the Skaneateles Paper Company, appellant, against the State. The Court ordered an award entered for $1,000 in favor of the claimant, John E. Waller, and an award of $2,500 entered in favor of the claimant, the Skaneateles Paper Company, with costs. The claimants in these actions filed claims against the State for damages sustained by them as riparian proprietors on Skaneateles Outlet by the stoppage by the State of the flow of water from Feb. 1 to April 30, 1892.

Verdict for Over Half a Million.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—In the suit of George B. Roberts, William M. Speakman, and the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, administrators of John Edgar Thomson, deceased, against Edgar L. Thomson, the jury to-day rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $523,034.52. The suit was brought to recover on a bond which was given to John Edgar Thomson to indemnify him for money advanced to the American Stove and Hollow-ware Company. The verdict represents the amount of the bond with interest.

In Memory of Lawyer McCarthy.

A meeting of lawyers accustomed to practice in the Admiralty branch of the United States District Court was held yesterday in the courtroom in the Federal Building to pay tribute to the memory of Edward D. McCarthy, who died last week at Plainfield, N. J., and who had been a noticeable figure for many years at the Admiralty bar. Judge Brown presided. Suitable resolutions, presented by Robert D. Benedict and supported by Galbraith Ward and Mr. Wilcox, were adopted.

Declared the Verdict Excessive.

Nicholas Ennis was yesterday given a verdict for $7,500 damages against the receiver of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company by a jury before Justice Patterson in the Supreme Court. Ennis was severely injured by contact with the company's wires, and sued for $50,000 damages. Justice Patterson pronounced the verdict excessive and said he would set it aside unless Ennis accepted $5,000. Ennis's attorney said he would probably do so.

Lawyer Culver Arrested.

Weeks W. Culver, a lawyer in the Bennett Building, was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail in default of bail. The lawyer was locked up by virtue of an attachment issued by Chief Judge Daly of the Court of Common Pleas for failing to pay a judgment for $798.20 obtained against him in July last by the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind.

DEMANDS MADE BY COACHMEN

Not Satisfied with Their Pay and the Hours They Must Work.

About 1,000 coach drivers, constituting the Liberty Dawn Association, a branch of the Knights of Labor, which embraces forty-five livery stables in the city, all above Eighth Street, believing that they are not receiving proper treatment, have sent in a list of demands to the livery stable keepers.

These demands are to the effect that the wages of drivers shall be $2 a day; that drivers shall have one hour for dinner and supper; that when employed they shall be given steady employment and shall not be compelled to work in the stable, and that every driver, when he shall have finished his day's work, shall have twelve hours off for rest.

The Social Reform Club has selected a committee to try mediation and conciliation between the livery stable keepers and the coach drivers, and, if possible, avert a strike.

There will be a meeting of the association on Sunday next at Union Hall, 156 East Forty-second Street, to take further action in the matter.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Yucatan.")

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados and Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 1:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12 M for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TOURS TO THE WEST INDIES

By the commodious passenger steamers of the

ATLAS LINE,

Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.

S. S. ADIRONDACK

SAILS SATURDAY, FEB. 9,

For Jamaica Direct.

THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.

SPECIAL TOURS

to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, costing about $5 A DAY, fully described in our illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

A COMPLETE CHANGE!

Of habit, food, bed, air, and surroundings, but all of the best, will be found in a trip to Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach in superb new steamers of Old Dominion Line.

Write for particulars to Old Dominion S. S. Company, Pier 26 North River, New-York. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M. | *Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 AM. | *Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 AM.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M. | Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 P.M.
*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 AM. | *Majestic, Mh. 27, 8:30 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St. Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Feb. 9, 5 A.M. | Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A. M.
Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M. | Aurania, Mch. 9, 3 P. M.
Servia, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M. | Umbria, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

OCEANIC, via Honolulu.........Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.........March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.........March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.........March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.........April 4, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.........Wednesday, Feb. 6
CHEROKEE.........Friday, Feb. 8
YEMASSEE.........Monday, Feb. 11
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Gt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. S.F.& W.R'y, 261 B'way. | W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.

G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra.........March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.........March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.........Genoa
Werra.........April 13.........Genoa
Fulda.........April 27.........Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.........Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M. | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M. | Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 AM.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.

SPRING SAILING, 1895.
to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.

Lahn, Tues., April 23 | Havel, Tues., June 4
Saale, Tues., April 30 | Kaiser W. II., Sat., June 8
Ems, Sat., May 4 | Trave, Tues., June 11
Havel, Tues., May 7 | Lahn, Tues., June 18
Trave, Tues., May 14 | Aller, Tues., June 25
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Saale, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Ems, Sat., June 1 | Saale, Sat., July 6

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

THE ONLY LINE maintaining a weekly service across the Atlantic with **Twin-Screw Steamers.**

New-York-Southampton (London, Paris)-Hamburg

This Line holds the record for fastest time on this route to Europe.

Spring Sailings, Express Steamers

Normannia, Mh.28, 11AM | A. Victoria, My 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap.11, 11AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr.25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My.30, 11AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM

NOTICE.—After June 1, steamers will run to and from the Dock at Southampton alongside London train. NO TRANSFER BY TENDER.

Besides DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. and other S. S.

Patria...Feb. 9, 9:30 AM. | Scandia, Feb. 23, 9:30 AM
Dania....Feb. 16, 12 M. | Prussia..Mch. 2, 10 AM

1st Cabin, $45. Intermediate, $27. Steerage, $16.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.

From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.

American Line for Southampton.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $30 to $50.
Paris, Feb. 6, 11 A.M. New-York, Feb. 13, 11 A.M.

Red Star Line for Antwerp.

Rhynland, Feb. 13, 8 AM. West'nl'd, Feb. 20, 2 PM.

International Navigation Company, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLATIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA GASCOGNE, Bandeion..Sat., Feb. 9, 5 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., Feb. 16, 9 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Feb. 23, 2 P.M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON. Manitoba, Feb. 9.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie; Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. To Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R. R.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKES-BARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections. From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 AM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In Effect January 20, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. "Florida Express," 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Asheville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days; 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Dec. 3, 1894.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily, for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily:
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A.M. daily, 1:30 P.M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 P M daily.
All Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.

Reductions to all points East and North.

VIA **NORWICH LINE**

Steamers leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two colored girls in a private family; one as chambermaid and waitress, other as cook and laundress; good reference from last employer. Call, two days, at 110 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; willing and obliging; good reference. 588 Amsterdam Av., West 89th St. Montague bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class French girl; or as maid for young ladies; thoroughly understands her duty; willing and obliging; first-class city references. T. N., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; highly recommended. Call, at present employer's, 132 West 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; would assist with other work; best city reference. Call, Wednesday, 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid, with first-class reference. 345 3d Av., Hedmark's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By smart young girl as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; willing and obliging; has best of city reference. 527 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress in a private family. 134 West 19th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; reliable; or chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; reference. 245 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and mending in small family; willing and obliging. Cowan, 652 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class reference; chambermaid and waitress in private family. Call, Tuesday, 358 West 52d St., Lavin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city references. 334 East 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework, in small family. 341 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; assist in waiting or washing; best city reference; no cards. 215 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 313 West 25th St., second bell; no cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid in private family; first-class reference. 250 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young American girl in private family. 338 East 36th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 467 4th Av., third bell; no cards.

Cooks.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two young women, one as cook, excellent baker; other as laundress; shirts, cuffs, collars; will assist with other work; three years' reference. 220 East 70th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best city reference. M. S., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; four years' reference from last place. 252 West 39th St.

COOK.—Professed, by Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; thoroughly experienced and competent in all branches; makes fine soups, meats, desserts; best references. Mary, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; no objection to plain washing or country; best city references. 311 East 34th St.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman to cook by the day or week; understands creams, &c.; best reference. 216 West 36th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook with private family; best city references. 246 East 55th St., ground floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman; good plain cook and laundress; small private family; best city reference. 382 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent cook and laundress; best reference. M. W., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. M. C., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as first-class cook in small private family; references. Call, two days, 1,320 2d Av., first flat.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. 486 8th Av.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as first-class cook in private family; good reference. Call, for two days, at 157 East 27th St.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference. 414 East 23d St., third floor, front.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in small American family; good references; no cards. 407 West 50th St., Mackle's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds French and American; best city reference. 431 West 45th St., three flights, back.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook; husband competent butler; in private family; city or country; best references. Huesgen, 483 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By competent cook; obliging; ten years' best city reference. 358 West 49th St.

COOK.—In private family; with best city reference. 59 West 11th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work by the day; is an excellent washer and ironer and thoroughly understands housecleaning; first-class city reference. 140 West 62d St.; ring Haley's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by day; understands all kinds housework, washing, and ironing; best reference. 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress, by day, or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly-competent dressmaker and sewing machine operator; day or week; infants' fine outfits a specialty; city reference. J. A., 179 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Of undoubted ability; perfect fitter, stylish trimmer; will work this month at $1.50 per day; best city reference. D. D., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By colored dressmaker; willing to repair or make over; $1 a day and car fare. M. E., 686 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent in all branches, to go out by the day. L. Niven, 827 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW MORE CUSTOMERS by the day. Bell 2, 160 East 25th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined Parisienne, well educated, as nursery governess to grown-up children; first-class references. L. M., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French girl for nursery governess; good sewing and good references. 157 West 26th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced working housekeeper; widower's family preferred; wages moderate; city reference. 25 Columbus Av.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American Protestant woman, 35, widow, who understands housekeeping, marketing, &c.; is a good plain sewer, good packer, and willing to travel; can make jellies and put up all kinds of fruit; ten years' reference. B. C., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—By Welsh Protestant as housemaid and do plain sewing; city reference. Call, two days, at 142 East 28th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl to do general housework or chamberwork; willing and obliging. Call, to-morrow, at 726 8th Av.; ring first bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By good, honest young girl to do general housework or other work; $10 or $12. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock to-day, 107 East 84th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl; general housework; city reference. 410 West 58th St., care of Mrs. Dunleavy.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl for general housework; good reference. M., 444 West 56th St., Sweene's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class French lady's maid; by Parisian girl speaking English thoroughly; competent in her duties; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer, best city references. Mademoiselle, 260 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; good dressmaker, hairdresser, traveler, and packer; speaking French, German, and English; first-class references. E. B., care of Mrs. Boeri, 123 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; understands dressmaking; good hairdresser; thoroughly competent to fill a first-class place; city reference. 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By Japanese young woman; speaks English; good seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds fine sewing; best city references. J., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French lady, speaking no English; very good seamstress and teacher; would like to sleep home. Simon, 106 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By lady's maid; or to take care of invalid; willing to travel or live in country; best of reference. 54 West 21st St.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By good seamstress; willing to assist in any work; good city reference. Moore's box, 428 West 48th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a competent person as maid to elderly lady or growing children; willing to assist with chamberwork or other light duties. Apply, for two days, at 9 East 43d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By neat young girl as maid and seamstress or care growing children; first-class city reference. 125 West 60th St.; ring Clayton's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 523 Lexington Av.; no letters.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork if required; best city references. 522 East 84th St.; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in small family; city or country; first-class city reference. 136 East 17th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in a small private family; city or country; first-class city reference. 136 East 17th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a good laundress; sober and honest. 21 West 58th St.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day in private family or take washing home; best city reference. 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; understands her business thoroughly; city reference. S., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; excellent laundress; best city reference. M. H., 259 East 48th St.; care Lyons.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; seven years' city reference from last place. 102 East 52d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a competent, educated North German as nurse to one or two children; plain sewing; best city reference. L. M., 1,935 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a Parisian French nurse; infant preferred; good seamstress; seventeen years' experience; best city references. 73 West 54th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid and to assist the butler, or as chambermaid; best city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as thoroughly-competent seamstress and chambermaid, or to care for growing children; highly recommended by last employer. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID or NURSE.—By a competent seamstress and maid or nurse to grown children; understands dressmaking; experience in sickness; good reference. 303 East 69th St., fifth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl as seamstress; willing to assist in light work or care of grown children; good city references. A. J., Box 154 Blythebourne, L. I.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, or NURSE.—By competent seamstress, maid, or nurse; understands dressmaking; good reference. 303 East 69th St., fifth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—Swedish; excellent character and ability; will do all kinds of hand sewing in families most reasonably. 239 West 66th St.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—By a North German as seamstress and dressmaker. 174 East 62d St., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; best city reference. 344 East 65th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; thoroughly understands her duties; wages, $20 to $25; city or country; best city references. A. J., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes a place for her first-class waitress, or assist with chamberwork, who has been in her employ five years. Call at 59 East 55th St., between 9 and 12.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city reference. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young woman as first-class waitress; will help with chamberwork; best reference. 204 East 40th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress and parlormaid where a butler is kept; present employer can be seen. 11 East 41st St.

WAITRESS, &c.—A lady wants a place for a girl as waitress or chambermaid. Apply, Wednesday, from 9 to 11, at 77 East 56th St.

WAITRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 338 West 49th St.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—By a young lady; thoroughly competent; good, rapid penman; best references. J. S., 686 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

CARE OF INVALID LADY.—By young woman to take care of an invalid lady. 221 East 46th St.

LADY DESIRES to place two sisters; one as mother's helper and competent seamstress; the other as companion and amanuensis. Apply 273 Lexington Av., corner 36th St., on Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 2.

FRENCH GIRL, SPEAKS GERMAN AND ENGLISH, in store. Call Thursday, A. P., care of Mrs. Durand, 254 West 33d St.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

SEWING and REPAIRING DRESSES.—By day or week; $1 a day; young girl; six years at the business. M. O. Dwyer, 136 West 66th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Irish American; first-class servant; single handed or otherwise; not afraid of work; is neat and clean in service; good city and country reference. Carney, 413 West 48th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; first-class butler; wife first-class cook; take full charge of kitchen, with maid; in first-class private family; best city reference; city or country. M. D., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly-competent young man; neat appearance; single; willing; most obliging, which personal reference will certify. Thomas, 106 East 52d St.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; speak German, English, and French; best city references; city or country. E. B., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly understands all his duties; is thorough servant; willing to work; best city references. F. M., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman in private family, understands his work; willing and obliging; best references. Eugene, Box 371 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; best references from last employer. J. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class man as butler in private family; thoroughly understands his duty; willing and obliging; first-class city references. J. C., 1,052 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman, age 34, where second man or parlormaid is kept; long New-York references. L., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Experienced; specialty in care of silver and dinner parties; satisfaction given; reference from city families. L. G., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler, just disengaged, leaving on account of breaking up house; well recommended. C. P., 353 West 47th St.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife; English; excellent references. F. E., 159 West 46th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; can furnish best city references. R. A., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Englishman; age, 34; where second man is kept; long references. I., 19 Ravine Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single; speaks French and English; sober, willing, and obliging. J. V., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man as butler in private family; ten years' first-class reference. Louis, 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman in private family; first-class reference. Caron, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; first-class city references; highly recommended by present employer; will be found very useful and obliging. J., 990 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Lady obliged to go South desires to find situation for her first-class, experienced coachman; thoroughly reliable and steady. Call, the Hanover, 2 East 15th St., mornings.

COACHMAN.—A lady giving up horses can highly recommend her coachman; strictly honest and sober; Scotchman; single; age, 28. H. Johnston, 825 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—A lady giving up horses can highly recommend her coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; Scotchman; single; age, 28. H. Johnston, 825 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; long experience; sober; careful driver; first-class city and personal reference; city or country. Coachman, 106 West 52d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—In private family; four years' reference from private family. P. J. C., 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; good city driver; sober; first-class reference. J. M., 227 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for coachman; ten years' reference. Apply 19 West 34th St. till 1.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Questions Resented.

From The Philadelphia Call.

It was at a big investigation that was going on, and the grand inquisitor and witness had a dialogue something like this:

"Sir, you are said to know something of a certain block of stocks. Now, tell me what you know."

"I prefer to say nothing."

"If that is the case, why are you here?"

"Presumably to hear you question me."

"Well, Sir, if I charged you with hypothecating a lot of telephone stock and purchasing peanuts with the advances obtained, what would you say?"

"I would deny the peanut end of it, of course."

"Is it or is it not true that you were concerned in a certain bribery case?"

"My attorney advises me not to answer that question."

"By the way, what is you salary?"

"About $900 a year."

"How long have you been employed at that figure?"

"About two years."

"H'm. You have recently purchased a handsome pair of horses, a carriage, have built a house costing $100,000, and employ an army of servants; you, therefore, can't have more than enough change left to pay car fare and buy cigars, can you?"

"Gentlemen of the committee, I appeal to you to protect me from these insulting insinuations. Of course, I bought those things and employ those servants, but those are my private affairs." The committee sustained the appeal and the next witness was called.

On a Church Bulletin Board.

From The Boston Traveller.

Some of the churches have adopted the practice of hanging out a bulletin near the front door on Sunday morning to announce the good things that may be had within, after the manner of the newspapers. The church up on Brimstone corner, at Park and Tremont Streets, is one of these. The other Sunday its bulletin announced that a discourse would be delivered on "A Fatal Disease and Its Remedy." Whether the artist followed his copy when he painted the startling announcement does not appear, but a good many who read it wondered what it was that Rev. Dr. Lansing had discovered that was a "remedy" for a "fatal" disease.

A Stingy Mistress.

From The New-York Weekly.

Employment Agent—Why did you leave Mrs. Goodsoul so soon? She is said to be a very nice woman.

Domestic—Nice! She's that stingy she begrudges the very air yeh breathe.

"You amaze me!"

"Judge fer y'rself. Kerosene isn't worth over 10 cents a gallon, is it?"

"No."

"Well, she 'most had a fit 'cause I started to pour a few drops of it in th' kitchen stove."

Justifiable Resentment.

From The Boston Transcript.

Gray—When Whackford called you a liar, did you resent it?

White—You bet I did. I went right off and told Spriggins what an ass Whackford is.

As Usual.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

"In the last church fair did the young ladies take part?"

Mr. Slimpurse—Great Scott! no; they took all.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 35; medium size; also experienced in breaking and handling of colts and road horses; city or country; references. F. H., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Sober, honest, and reliable; neat in appearance; careful of fine horses; four and a half years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen any time. J. L., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; first-class; understands horses, harness, carriages; willing and obliging; country preferred; first-class references from last and former employers. B. M., 237 East 28th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands horses, harness, and carriages; sober, willing, and obliging; best reference; last employer can be seen. Magee, 167 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable, middle-aged man; no family; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; country preferred; first-class city references. M. L., Box 311, Hempstead, L. I.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-competent man, highly recommended; city or country; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; good rider. W., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By good coachman; good reference; single. Bain, care Murray, 904 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Danish; single; steady position; good reference. Kuhl, 636 East 143d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and MANAGER.—By a thoroughly practical man; experienced rose and grape grower and ornamental gardening, both under glass and on lawn; used to the management of men; sober and reliable; an all-round man for a private estate; first-class references. GARDENER, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; understands greenhouse and vegetable gardening; first-class references. A. A., Box 78, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; good references. Brown, care of Lang, 216 East 84th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; last employer seen. James, Box 261 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—English; good butler; willing and obliging; left for good reason; good reference. B. W., 220 East 42d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, 25, sober and steady; will be found useful in every respect; best references. J. K., 109 West 34th St.

Valets.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By French valet or second man; willing to go anywhere; understands his duties very well; good city references. Marcelin Ebrard, 137 West 35th St.

VALET.—By young Japanese as valet in city or country; best reference. Victory, Box 195 Times.

Waiters.

WAITER and GENERALLY USEFUL MAN.—By an Englishman; 36; tall; willing and obliging; highest references. G. L., Box 17, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ENGINEER.—Dissatisfied with present place; wants a change; understands dynamos. Alex. Rose, 225 East 35th St.

HOUSE STEWARD, &c.—By a good cook; would take care of bachelor's apartments; can wait upon them; twelve years' reference. J. Quinn, 1,227 Broadway.

The Trades.

UPHOLSTERER.—Artistic upholsterer; would work at your residence on furniture, mattresses, curtains, polishing, &c.; formerly with Marcotte. Address, ten days, Upholsterer, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—First-class waitress and chambermaid; sewing required; personal city references; German or Swedish preferred. Call, Wednesday, before 1, at 45 West 72d St.

Help Wanted—Males.

COLLECTOR.—Married man, about 28, wanted on salary, who understands collecting in the city, or who can learn quickly. Apply, personally, 364 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

ENERGETIC MARRIED MAN, ABOUT 28, wanted, with some general business ability; right party will be fully instructed, with a view to taking charge of others; salary paid. Apply personally, 364 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A man and his wife or sister to take charge of a large farm and greenhouses; must understand the care of cows; also the care and driving of horses; wife or sister to take charge of poultry and make butter. L. H. C., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—An English butler; must be tall, industrious, and thoroughly experienced. Address, stating particulars and giving copy of last reference, J. H. C., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—Active man, neat address, about 28, for our city trade; will be instructed and paid while learning. Apply personally, 364 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

PRINTING INKS—BEST IN THE WORLD. Carmines, 12½ cents an ounce; best Job and Cut Black ever known, $1.00 a pound; best News Ink seen since the world began, 4 cents a pound. Illustrated price list free on application. Address WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Manager Printers' Ink Press, 10 Spruce St., New-York.

Lost and Found.

LOST—On Fifth Av., between 26th and 29th Sts., on Monday afternoon, a FOX TERRIER BITCH answering to the name of Maggie, with gold chain collar marked "Maggie" on one side and Terry, 144 Champs Elysées; $50 reward and no question asked, if returned to Victoria Hotel.

Dry Goods.

DON'T MISS OUR GLOVE AND UNDERWEAR sales; also our 15c. Handkerchiefs for 3½c. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Hotels.

GERLACH, Select Hotel, (Fireproof.)
27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Family apartments and single rooms, with private bath. Exceptionally low rates by the year. Meals, American and European plans.
CHAS. A. GERLACH, Manager.

HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. and 42D ST., NEW-YORK.
(American Plan.)
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
SUPERIOR CUISINE AND APPOINTMENTS.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

Legal Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—MARGARET KEENAN, plaintiff, against JOHN KEENAN, John Keenan, Thomas Francis Keenan, Bernard Keon Keenan, John Keenan, Joseph Patrick Keenan, Bernard Keenan, Catharine Smith, and William Smith, her husband; Edward Keenan, Ellen Keenan, and Mary Keenan, and the unknown persons who are or may be the heirs at law or devisees of Bernard Keenan, Thomas Keenan, James Anthony, Jane Anthony, Thomas York, Elizabeth Smith, (the family name Smith being a fictitious name, the true family name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, she being a daughter of Mrs. Ann York, a deceased sister of Thomas Keenan, deceased,) and Ann Jones, (the family name Jones being a fictitious name, the true family name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, she being the daughter of Mrs. Ann York, a deceased sister of Thomas Keenan, deceased,) the unknown persons who are or may be the heirs at law or devisees of John Keenan, deceased; Rose Keenan, wife or widow of Bernard Keenan, one of the defendants above named, the name Rose being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Lillie Keenan, wife of the defendant Thomas Keenan, the name Lillie being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Violet York, wife of the defendant Thomas York, the name Violet being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Matthew Smith, husband of the defendant Elizabeth Smith, the name Matthew Smith being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Mark Jones, husband of the defendant Ann Jones, the name Mark Jones being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—In Dower.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York 10 January, 1895.

HOLCOMB, MARTIN & WEIL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 51 Chambers St., New-York City.

To the defendants, John Keenan, Bernard Keenan, Catharine Smith, William Smith, Edward Keenan, Ellen Keenan, Mary Keenan, and the unknown persons who are or may be the heirs at law or devisees of Bernard Keenan, Thomas Keenan, James Anthony, Thomas York, Elizabeth Smith, (the family name Smith being a fictitious name, the true family name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, she being a daughter of Mrs. Ann York, a deceased sister of Thomas Keenan, deceased,) Ann Jones, (the family name Jones being a fictitious name, the true family name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, she being the daughter of Mrs. Ann York, a deceased sister of Thomas Keenan, deceased,) the unknown persons who are or may be the heirs at law or devisees of John Keenan, deceased; Rose Keenan, wife or widow of Bernard Keenan, one of the defendants above named, the name Rose being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Lillie Keenan, wife of the defendant, Thomas Keenan, the name Lillie being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Violet York, wife of the defendant, Thomas York, the name Violet being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Matthew Smith, husband of the defendant, Elizabeth Smith, the name Matthew Smith being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Mark Jones, husband of the defendant, Ann Jones, the name Mark Jones being a fictitious name, the true name of the said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff.

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the 22d day of January, 1895, and on that day filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, in whose office the original complaint was filed on the 23d day of November, 1894.—Dated New-York, 22 January, 1895.

HOLCOMB, MARTIN & WEIL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
51 Chambers St., New-York City.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—VIRGINIE JAROS, plaintiff, against MOSS S. PHILLIPS and Abby Phillips, his wife; George Moore, Bradley L. Eaton and Vashti G. Eaton, his wife; Arthur Coleman and Anne Coleman, his wife; Laura Verity, Charles F. Kelley, Charles M. Koplik, Joseph H. Barrett and Phila A. Barrett, his wife; Walter W. Taylor and Annie V. Taylor, his wife; H. Lewis Cohn, Oscar C. Selbach and Mary Selbach, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the plaintiff being ignorant of her real Christian name; Edwin M. Crary, Louis Sternberger, Willy Wallach, Edgar S. Blackwell, Henry B. Mellen, Benjamin Croner, Moses Levy, Henry E. Gourd, Jules G. Tournade, Charles R. Tice, Jonathan W. Lay, Ray P. Clarke, Kanaye Nagasava, William M. Collins, James L. Hackett, Beadleston & Woerz, Henry Schwabacher, Jacob Schwabacher, James H. Bates, Lyman D. Morse, Charles G. Kendall, Patrick I. Campbell and Sarah F. Campbell, his wife; Elnathan N. Mabie and Annie Mabie, his wife; Augustus E. Helfer and Louise T. Helfer, his wife; Mary A. Butler, Charles E. Kennedy and Louise E. Kennedy, his wife; Edward J. Brady and Mary E. Brady, his wife; Edward H. Benson and Julie A. Benson, his wife; Albert Adam Krieg and Adelaide C. Krieg, his wife; John Mitchell and Eliza Jane Mitchell, his wife; Joseph W. Hargreaves, Alice L. Hargreaves, his wife, and Blanche Selbach, defendants.—The plaintiff desires the trial in the County of New-York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 13, 1894.

WISE & LICHTENSTEIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office address and office, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange Place, New-York City.

To the defendant, Blanche Selbach: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 29th day of January, 1895, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said City of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 29th, 1895.

WISE & LICHTENSTEIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange Place, New-York City.
ja30-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HERBERT BOOTH KING and FREDERIC LOUIS KING, composing the firm of HERBERT BOOTH KING and BROTHER, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL COHN and GOTTSCHALK COHN, composing the firm of SAMUEL COHN and BROTHER, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., Dec. 19th, 1894.

KENNESON, CRAIN & ALLING,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 11 and 13 William Street, New-York City.

To the defendants Samuel Cohn and Gottschalk Cohn: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated January 15th, 1895, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said City of New-York, which complaint was originally filed in the office of said Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York, January 15th, 1895.

KENNESON, CRAIN & ALLING,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
11 and 13 William Street, New-York City.
ja16-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY W. GUERNSEY, Plaintiff, against THE WINTERS ART LITHO COMPANY, Defendant.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 1st, 1894.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office address and office, No. 35 William Street, New-York City.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 31st day of December, 1894, and filed with the verified complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 31st day of December 1894.—Dated December 31st, 1894.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
35 William Street, New-York City,
ja2-1aw6wW Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated January 21st, 1895, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against JAMES SHELTON, lately doing business in the City of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said James Shelton, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of business, No. 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on or before the 8th day of April, 1895.—HORATIO C. KING, Assignee. J. HARRY HULL, Attorney for Assignee, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn. ja23-1aw6wW

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE REOPENED.
Madison Square, New-York.
After most extensive alterations, this hotel is now equipped with every modern appointment and convenience for the enjoyment and comfort of guests.
ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UPWARD.
Special rates for families.
J. P. CADDAGAN, Manager.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York. — GEORGE WADDINGTON, as trustee, plaintiff, against DANIEL LORD and FRANKLIN B. LORD, as executors of the last will and testament of Cyrus W. Field, deceased; Daniel A. Lindley and John Lindley, as trustees for Alice D. Field; Mary Grace Lindley, Alice Field Lindley, Arthur Field Lindley, Allan Ledyard Lindley, Theodore John Lindley, Isabella F. Judson, Frances F. Andrews, Daniel A. Lindley and John Lindley, as trustees for the children of Edward M. Field; John F. Wiechers, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of Herman Grote, deceased; Carl Wiechers, Selma E. Kirstein, Romulus R. Colgate, and Jennie Hesse, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 28th, 1894.

GEORGE WADDINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

To the defendants, Carl Wiechers and Selma E. Kirstein: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 7th January, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said Supreme Court and of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House, in the City of New-York.

GEORGE WADDINGTON,
ja9-1aw6wW. Plaintiff's Attorney.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LOUISA D. SIMPSON, Oswald Simpson, Emily M. Simpson, David Simpson, and James Simpson, send greeting:

Whereas, Louisa D. Simpson of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifteenth day of November, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James Simpson, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attys. for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, New-York City.
ja9-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. SHERIDAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Feitner & Beck, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-ninth day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1894.

CATHARINE JANE SHERIDAN,
Administratrix.
FEITNER & BECK, Attorneys for Administratrix, 56 Wall Street, N. Y.
n21-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE MENENDEZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 68 and 70 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1894. ANTONIO GONZALES and FAUSTINO LOZANO, Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 68 and 70 William Street, New-York City, N. Y. n28-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. DEVAUX, late of the City of Versailles, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 36 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1894. EDWARD MEEKS, GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, Administrators. STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Administrators, 36 Wall St., New-York City. oc3-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN BRAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ronald K. Brown, No. 76 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of November, 1894. GEORGE C. D. BRAND, Executor. RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 76 Nassau Street, New-York. n14-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HUMPHRIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of October, 1894. BERTHA HOWARD POTTER, Executrix. CARY & WHITRIDGE, Attorneys for Executrix, 59 Wall Street, N. Y. o10-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD SCHELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the Manhattan Savings Institution, No. 644 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of October, 1894. EDWARD H. SCHELL, MARY E. SCHELL, JOSEPH BIRD, Executors and Executrix. o10-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS GARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 303, 305 and 307 Grand Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of September, 1894. DELLA GARRY, Executrix. THOMAS MORRISSY, JOHN MULLINS, MICHAEL E. BANNIN, Executors. s26-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ygnacio Martinez, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1895.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1894. JULIUS MARTINEZ, Executor. n28-1aw6mW

Instruction—City Schools.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST., NEW-YORK.

LANGUAGES,
AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL,
39 West 42d St.
Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION. — Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies, department; private instruction; day and evening. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AND OTHER Instruction, by Harvard graduate; experienced tutor. HALLAM, Box 50, 1,242 Broadway.

FRENCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT THOROUGHLY; own or pupil's residence; diploma. D. FAVY, 77 West 47th St.

Teachers.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady diplomée; practical method; terms moderate. Videre, 61 East 41st St.

Billiards.

THE BEST BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., Broadway, corner 17th St., (Union Square.)

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

3 EAST 47th ST.—1 attractive second-floor suite, offering all the requirements of a perfect home; references.

4th AV., 260, NEAR 21st.—Suite of rooms, with bath, private table; open grate fire; reference.

LARGE, SUNNY FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished; select neighborhood; board optional. 7 West 19th St.

Furnished Rooms.

21st ST., 125 WEST.—Elegantly-furnished second floor; three rooms; mirrors, bath; suitable gentlemen, families; will divide.

Winter Resorts.

Thomasville, Ga.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
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FRI. EV'G, Feb. 8, first time in America, Saint-Saens's opera, SAMSON ET DALILA. Mme. Mantelli, MM. Campanari, Plancon, Vaschetti, Vanni, Rinaldini, and Tamagno.
SAT. MAT., FEB. 9. (last time,) Romeo et Juliette. Mmes. Melba, Bauermeister, de Vigne, MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Plancon.
SAT. EV'G, FEB. 9, at popular prices, MANON. Mlle. Sibyl Sanderson, MM. Plancon, Bensaude, Carbone, Gromzeski, and Mauguiere.
SUN. EV'G, (last but one,) Sunday concert. Soloists: Mmes. Melba and Scalchi, MM. Mauguiere and Ancona. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Seidl. Sunday prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00, and $1.50.
MON. EV'G, Feb. 11, Bizet's Carmen. Mmes. Mira Heller and Sibyl Sanderson, MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke.
TUES. EV'G, Feb. 12, extra performance under the auspices of the Purim Association in aid of the United Hebrew Charities and the Educational Alliance, second performance of Verdi's Opera,
FALSTAFF.
Mmes. Eames, de Lussan, de Vigne, and Scalchi, MM. Russitano, Campanari, Nicolini, Vanni, Rinaldini, and Maurel.
WED. EV'G, Feb. 13, only time of Meyerbeer's Opera,
L'AFRICAINE.
Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Lucile Hill, MM. Ancona, Ed. de Reszke, Abramoff, Viviani, Vaschetti, Vanni, Rinaldini, and Tamagno.
FRI. EV'G, Feb. 15, last subscription night.
SAT. MAT., Feb. 16, last matinée.
Seats at box office and principal hotels; also at Rullman's, 111 Broadway. Knabe pianos used exclusively.

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Soloists: Mr. WATKIN MILLS and Mr. ALWIN SCHROEDER. PROGRAMME: Symphony No. 8, Beethoven—Aria, "O, ruddier than the cherry," (Acis and Galatea); Handel—Concerto for violoncello, (first time); Handel—Conform "Don Giovanni," Mozart—Overture, "Carnival," Dvorak. Tickets, with reserved seats, $1.50, $1, and 75c.; general admission, $1; family circle, 50c. C. A. ELLIS, Mgr.
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A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.
Special matinée to-morrow of "Captain Swift" for the benefit of the sufferers by the late Elbe disaster. Repertoire for next week: Mon. and Tues. ev'gs, and Tues matinée, "A Bunch of Violets"; Wed. and Thurs. ev'gs and Thurs. matinée, "Captain Swift"; Fri. and Sat'y ev'gs and Sat'y matinée, "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Seat sale opens to-morrow.

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POWER OF REMOVAL BILL

Passed by the Senate Yesterday with a Six Months' Limit.

THE HOUSE WILL ADOPT IT TO-DAY

Senator Cantor's Opposition Speech the Only Relief to a Dull Discussion on the Lexow Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Following closely on the heels of last night's demonstration in New-York City against Platt and Plattism, the Senate to-day, after a two hours' debate, passed the bill to permit the Mayor of New-York to remove the heads of departments of New-York within six months from the time he takes office. Another ambition of Mr. Lexow's has been gratified, for the bill bears his name.

On the authority of Mr. Speaker Fish, this bill will be pushed through the Assembly to-morrow, notice of suspension of the rules for that purpose having been served to-day in the lower house.

The Senate having backed down on the question of four months, which Mr. Platt wanted, to six months, which Mayor Strong demanded, the House, which has already passed one bill in which the limit was fixed at four months, will duly proceed to swallow its own medicine and accept the six months' limit, as demanded by public sentiment in New-York City.

To-day's debate on the bill was dreary, dismal, and perfunctory, and the crowd that came to the Senate Chamber went away disappointed. The only good speech was that of Senator Cantor, whose suit of reform clothing is rather big for him yet. Mr. Lexow delivered his stereotyped diatribe against the corruption in New-York City. Senator O'Connor, for the fiftieth time this session, notified Senator Cantor that he could not furnish him with "brains" or the power of comprehension. Senator Raines consumed fifteen minutes in uttering 500 words, and Senator Wolff, to the astonishment of the Senate and the spectators, blossomed forth as a Constitutional lawyer.

The debate was opened by Senator Cantor moving to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. He was glad to see that Senator Lexow, and for that matter, the Republican majority, was yielding to public opinion. To-day's action in the Senate was no doubt an echo of last night's mass meeting in New-York. He was opposed to this bill on general principles, because it bestowed upon the Mayor power most dangerous. What inducement was there for a man in office to perform his duties faithfully when the uncertainty was continually hanging over him that the next Mayor might deprive him of his position? Why is New-York City singled out? Why are not Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester included in the provisions of this bill? The reason was obvious. Those cities were Republican cities, and New-York City is Democratic.

Senator Lexow in a spick, span, tightly-buttoned, close-fitting double-breasted frock coat announced that he introduced the bill, not because it was a Republican measure, but because he was a Republican. It did not matter to him whether Mayor Strong nominated for office Democrats or Republicans. The purpose of the bill was to smash the most hidious conspiracy against popular government that had ever existed in this country. A strong, irresistible sentiment existed in New-York City for the passage of this bill. In answer to Senator Cantor's charge that the bill had been willfully delayed, he had only to say that to-day was the first under the Constitution, when the bill could be considered in this circle.

When Mr. Lexow sat down, Senator Cantor paid his respects to Thomas C. Platt. He declared that the majority of the Senators were controlled by a man, who held no office, who was not responsible to the people for anything he did or said; who had created a huge and mighty machine, and who, from 49 Broadway, issued his orders by long-distance telephone. It is true, he said, that the people last November threw over the Democratic machine, but it was done on a false sentiment. He insisted upon a general bill, affecting every city in the State.

After more desultory and rambling talk, the Senate voted down Mr. Cantor's motion to strike out the enacting clause, and the bill was passed by a vote of 18 to 9, Senators Parker of Albany, and Bradley of Brooklyn, Democrats, voting in the affirmative with the Republicans.

A number of leading Republicans of this city forwarded to Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Speaker Fish, at Albany, yesterday, a pressing appeal for the immediate passage of the Power of Removal bill. It follows:

The undersigned Republicans in the City of New-York beg to appeal through you to the Republican members of the Senate and Assembly for the immediate passage of the New-York City Power of Removal bill.

More than a month has passed since a Republican became Mayor, and the city is still mainly governed by discredited and repudiated Tammany office holders. Evidences accumulate that they are making active use of their opportunities. Every day's delay is injuring the Government of the city and is alienating from the Republican Party great numbers of the citizens whose votes gave us the victory last November, and on whose support we must largely rely for success hereafter.

The list of signers includes Gen. Horace Porter, Cornelius N. Bliss, William Brookfield, Elihu Root, Salem H. Wales, Frederick N. Brown, Charles Stewart Smith, Charles Lanier, Isaac H. Bromley, Gen. Anson G. McCook, M. C. D. Borden, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Brayton Ives, John E. Milholland, Edward Mitchell, James G. Cannon, Augustus S. Crowell, S. A. McDaniels, and about 300 others.

MAYOR STRONG IS PLEASED.

He Says He Will Make Some Changes as Soon as the Bill Is Signed.

Mayor Strong, when told by a reporter for The New-York Times that the Power of Removal bill had passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 9, smiled and said: "That's very good."

"How soon do you think it will become a law?"

"I cannot say precisely, of course. It goes to the Assembly now, and lies upon the desk three days. Perhaps it will be passed Friday. Then, I suppose, it would reach me by Saturday morning, and I will return it with my approval just as soon as it is possible to do so. I do not understand that it will be necessary for me to hold any public hearing on this bill, but, of course, I will look into the question closely.

"I know that Gov. Morton will not delay in signing the bill after it gets back to Albany. It may be a law by Tuesday."

"Will you be prepared to make removals and appointments at once?"

"Yes I will be ready to make some changes at once, but not all of them."

"Then there will be no general clearing out of heads of departments immediately?"

"No. As I say, I will make some appointments as soon as I have power, but I propose to move in the matter with great care, and, I hope, in the best interest of the city."

Mayor Strong would give no information as to the appointments he purposes to make immediately. It is surmised that the Excise Department and the Park Department will be among the first to receive attention.

BI-PARTISAN COMMISSIONS IN FAVOR

A Vote Which Indicates the Fate of the New-York Police Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The skirmish line of the fight on the New-York City Bi-Partisan Police bill was thrown out in the Assembly to-day on the bill of J. P. Cole (Rep., Rensselaer,) for a bi-partisan Police Commission for Greenbush, a village on the east bank of the Hudson, opposite this city. Several Republicans rallied around ex-Speaker Malby, who commanded the hostile forces, and who, for the second time within a week, showed his teeth to Speaker Fish and sounded the battle cry of rebellion. Those Republicans who allied themselves with Malby were Bell of Brooklyn, Bullard of Orleans, Chapman of Onondaga, Conkling of New-York, Holmes of Cortland, Howe of Tioga, Miller, Niles, Pavey, Percy, Steinberg, and Wilds of New-York, Robbins of Allegany, Sanger of Oneida, M. F. Smith of Steuben, Terry of Cattaraugus, and Vacheron of Queens.

The bill was in the order of third reading. Mr. Norton of Rensselaer moved to strike out the enacting clause, and, when this motion was lost, moved to amend by making the commission a single-headed one. This motion was also lost.

Mr. Malby opposed the bill on the ground that the legislating of commissions out of office by the party in power was unjust. If the party in power chose to do this, it had the power, but if it did, it would suffer as badly as had the Democrats by the exercise of their power.

Consistency was a jewel, Mr. Ainsworth said, and Mr. Malby was surely inconsistent. Last year Mr. Malby was for a bi-partisan commission, and he, Mr. Ainsworth, had stood up for it. Now Mr. Fish was Speaker, and Mr. Malby was opposed to bi-partisan commissions.

Messrs. Foley and Norton opposed the bill, while Messrs. Cole and Ainsworth favored it.

Mr. Ainsworth moved the previous question and a call of the House, which was ordered.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 76 to 40, these Republicans voting against the measure: Messrs. Bell, Bullard, Chapman, Conkling, Holmes, Howe, Malby, Miller, Niles, Pavey, Percy, Robbins, Sanger, M. F. Smith, Steinberg, Terry, Vacheron, and Wilds.

TWO IMPORTANT HEARINGS.

The Telephone Rate Reduction and Lexow Dock Bills Discussed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—A joint hearing on the Telephone Rate Reduction bill was given by the Senate Cities Committee and the Assembly Electricity Committee this afternoon. Mr. Shepard of Buffalo introduced the speakers and stated that forty-two organizations were represented, and all but three had delegates present.

Mr. C. C. Shayne of New-York spoke first, reciting the history of previous efforts, and expressing the hope that the efforts of the subscribers would be more successful this season than formerly. Representatives of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Telephone Subscribers' Associations of New-York and Brooklyn, and many other business organizations were present, he said. He did not think that New-York business men were willing longer to submit to oppression by the telephone company. As a class, these business men were very liberal, but they rebelled against the excessive charges. He held that no political party could afford to back up the corporation against the demands of the people for reduced rates, and that the people would hold this Legislature responsible if it did not enact a fair law giving the corporation a fair return for its investment and the people reasonable rates for the service.

He said it was to be regretted that the statement was generally believed that political bosses protected the company last year. But this year there are no bosses, and the people expect fair play. After explaining the changes and improvements in the telephone service, he said it could be furnished more cheaply in subways than by overhead wires. The company depends on the people for all its privileges, and the latter have a right to expect fair treatment. He held that $240 per year for a long-distance telephone was too much, and recited his experience in London, where the service is $75 per year. The landlord of his hotel told him that in England the Government controlled the monopoly, but in America the monopoly controlled the Government. In conclusion, he said the people would not submit longer, and that this Legislature must act.

Simon Sterne, for the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, next addressed the committee. He said the argument of the companies did not appear valid to him, and that the Legislature could not properly regulate the rates charged. Every business has a right to regulate itself, but where an interest is affected by public use, the Legislature can, with perfect propriety, step in.

President Smith of the New-York Wholesale Grocers' Association and President Richard Humphrey of the Black Rock Business Men's Association of Buffalo argued in favor of the bill. John G. Milburn of Buffalo and E. F. Babcock of Elmira defended the companies, and both asked for time to prepare a reply to the arguments that had been presented. The committee finally adjourned the hearing for two weeks.

Assemblyman Lawson's New-York City Dock Department Reorganization bill was again before the Assembly Committee on Cities this afternoon. The hearing upon the bill was opened by Edward G. Whitaker, who stated that when he appeared before the committee the last time, he had requested the opposition to give him the reasons why they objected to the bill. They had done this since the last meeting, with the result that the bill had been materially amended. There had been stricken out of the bill the part which provided that the property of the Dock Department should be sold; also the section which provided for collectors of wharfage. The only thing which the bill as amended provided for was that the Mayor might remove the present Dock Commissioners; that the new appointees should hold office during the term of the Mayor, and that one of the Commissioners should be a practical dock builder. There were, however, conditions in the bill, but the most important was the appointment of a practical builder. At present the Dock Commission consisted of a lawyer, a wholesale liquor dealer—

Here Dock Commissioner Phelan interrupted by denying the last statement. If the gentleman referred to him he was mistaken.

Mr. Whitaker said that if Mr. Phelan was not a wholesale liquor dealer, perhaps he was a wholesale liquor drinker. He said another provision of the bill compelled Dockmasters to make daily reports, a thing they are not now compelled to do. He referred to the enormous amount of money which the Commissioners must handle, and stated that there was a discrepancy between the prices they received for rent of docks.

Dock Commissioner Phelan spoke briefly against the bill, stating that Mr. Whitaker was unjust in some of his statements.

H. F. Dimmock said that he was opposed to the bill. He was Chairman of a committee appointed by the Committee of Seventy to examine the water front. He believed that those who favored the bill are not disinterested. The men interested in the Lawson bill had amended it so much that it was hard to tell what was in and what was out. Mr. Dimmock left with the committee a substitute bill, which he asked to be chosen instead of the Lawson bill.

Mr. Whitaker said that, while he wished to make no charges, still it could not be denied that Mr. Dimmock was a steamship man, and there was no reason why some steamship men should not favor the present mode of conducting the Dock Department when that department could show favors when it wished to.

After the hearing an adjournment was taken to Feb. 19, and a new bill was offered by H. F. Dimmock, which practically destroys all the objectionable features of the original measure. The new bill provides substantially that the construction of wharf structures shall only be performed upon the affirmative votes of all the members of the board, which in the interest of the city may reject all bids. In case of a forfeiture of contract, the board may proceed to complete the work without contract.

The provision is expunged that repairs may be made without advertising and letting the work by contract where the cost does not exceed $500; that an abandoned contract may be completed without advertising whenever the completion of said abandoned contract shall not cost more than $1,000, and any dredging may be done without advertising up to the cost of $250.

Women's Prison Association Work.

The fiftieth annual report of the Women's Prison Association of New-York and the Isaac T. Hopper Home, at 110 Second Avenue, for 1894, has just been issued. It shows that a great amount of good work has been done, particularly in the laundry connected with the home, which was carefully and economically managed. The receipts amounted to $4,018.96.

The association is much interested in the new Reformatory for Women now building at Bedford, Westchester County, and which owes its existence to the untiring and persistent efforts of its late President, Mrs. A. K. Gibbons. It will soon be in condition to receive inmates.

CIENFUEGOS STRANDED

Run Upon a Reef Near One of the Bahama Islands.

HER PASSENGERS AND MAILS LANDED

The Bow of the Steamship in Deep Water and Her Stern on the Reef—Relief Vessels Sent to Her.

These be troublous times for those who go down to the sea in ships. Coming on top of the Elbe disaster has arrived the news of the stranding of the Ward Line steamship Cienfuegos on a Southern reef, and the rescue of her passengers.

Information of the stranding of the Cienfuegos was received by the Ward Line agents yesterday morning. The dispatch simply said that the vessel had gone ashore shortly before daylight Monday, on a reef near Harbor Island, one of the Bahamas, fifty-two miles northeast of Nassau. The message added that passengers, crew, and mails had been safely landed.

Subsequent dispatches stated that wrecking schooners had been sent to the assistance of the distressed steamship, and that the tug Nassau and steam yacht Algonquin had also hastened to her aid.

The vessel sailed from this port last Thursday, bound for Cienfuegos, Cuba. She had on board 1,121 tons of cargo and fifteen bags of mail matter. Nassau was to have been her first port, after which she was to have called at Santiago before proceeding to Cienfuegos.

Following is a complete list of her passengers:

C. D. Coffin,	Miss Agnes Lane,
Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Gifford,	Mrs. R. Tynes Smith,
Rev. Michael J. Lavell,	Miss G. Smith,
Ricardo Acosta,	Master H. E. Smith,
J. McCasker,	Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Strong,
Capt. and Mrs. S. Crangle,	Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Watson, child and nurse,
William McCabe,	Mr. and Mrs. John Maitland,
Mr. and Mrs. David H. Judson,	Samuel Ziegenfuss,
Joseph de F. Junkin and son,	Jean Jacques,
A. Y. Stewart,	Dr. Axtell,
Edgar W. Nye, (Bill Nye,)	C. M. Taylor,
Arnold Wood,	H. J. Kiely,
Joseph Wainwright,	M. and Mrs. J. T. Halliday, children and nurse,
Conrad Wainwright,	P. M. Lawder,
Rafael Pedrajas,	J. T. Matthews,
F. Sibway,	Victoriano Fern'dez,
George D. McCreary and daughter,	Richard Tauler,
Miss Grace Duff,	Mrs. L. A. Johnston,
	Bernard Louistan,

The vessel carried a miscellaneous cargo of merchandise, which is estimated by the agents to be worth $125,000. The ship is under the command of Capt. B. F. Hoyt, Jr., who formerly commanded the Orizaba of the same line. He has under his command a crew of sixty men.

The tug Nassau, which is one among the several vessels that have gone to the assistance of the Cienfuegos, is a powerful craft, and is owned by the Ward Line.

So far as could be learned last evening from the agents, the Maritime Exchange, underwriters, and other sources, the vessel struck on a reef while the seas were calm. It appears that her headway carried her well over the ledge before her progress was stopped, and that her bow lies in deep water, while her stern rests on the reef. That position would explain the report that the forward part of the craft is uninjured, while her after compartments are said to be full of water.

The steamship Santiago of the Ward Line sailed from Santiago Feb. 2, bound north. Her commander was under instructions to call at Nassau, and instructions have been sent to him there to render such assistance as he may deem necessary to the Cienfuegos. Discretionary orders to arrange for the transportation of the passengers of the Cienfuegos have also been forwarded. This may involve a return of the Santiago to Cuba, and a few days' delay in her arrival here.

The Cienfuegos is an American steamship of 2,332 tons. She was launched from the shipyards of John Roach & Son, at Chester, Penn., in 1883. The vessel measures 292 feet in length, and 39 feet and 8 inches in breadth, and has a draught of 22 feet and 3 inches. The hull, which is built of iron, is divided into six watertight compartments.

NOMINATIONS IN NEW-JERSEY

Judges Kirkpatrick and Woodruff Reappointed—New Bills Introduced.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—Gov. Werts sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: For Law Judge of Essex County, Andrew Kirkpatrick; for Law Judge of Mercer County, Robert S. Woodruff, both reappointed; for members of the State Board of Assessors, David Baird of Camden and Oliver Kelly of Middlesex.

Among the bills introduced in the House to-day was one by Mr. Storrs abolishing the State Board of Arbitration and delegating its powers to the Chief of the State Labor Bureau and two of the Deputy Labor Inspectors, who shall sit whenever requested by the Governor, and serve without compensation, except for actual expenses. One by Mr. Nutzhorn provides for the creation of a new Fire and Police Board in Hoboken.

Mr. Gruber introduced a bill abolishing the present city district courts in Newark and Jersey City, providing that there shall be but one such court in each city, and Judges to hold office five years at $5,000 per year.

A resolution by Mr. Blackshaw was adopted asking for information as to arrears of taxes owed by the Erie Railroad and its leased lines, and by the Long Dock Company. Among the bills passed was one changing the time for charter elections in Trenton, Camden, and Paterson from the second Monday to the second Tuesday in April, and one authorizing Paterson to fund its floating debt.

In the Senate, President Stokes introduced a bill turning over to the Geological Survey the World's Fair exhibit of the State; to the State Library, the sea coast exhibit; to the State Board of Education, the educational exhibit; to the State Board of Agriculture, the agricultural exhibit, and furniture and household effects of the New-Jersey Building to such departments as the Governor may name. Rooms are to be set apart in the State House for the reception of these exhibits, to form a nucleus for a museum. A curator is to be appointed at a salary of $1,500 per year.

LAMBERT'S RESPITE FROM DEATH.

The Record Shows the Document Was Not a "Provisional Writ of Error."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The record in the appeal of the case of Theodore Lambert versus George Barrett, Sheriff of the County of Camden, N. J., has been received in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. This was the case which attracted so much attention last month, owing to the efforts of John L. Semple, Lambert's attorney, to prevent his execution under a conviction of murder, which were finally successful only an hour or two before the time set for carrying the sentence into effect.

There was considerable speculation at the time as to the nature of the document issued by Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court of the United States, which acted as a stay of execution. It was described as a "provisional writ of error," but this appears to have been a mistake. The record shows it to be an order, regular in form, citing the Sheriff to appear in Washington March 4 "to do and receive what may appertain to justice to be done in the premises," under Lambert's appeal from the judgment of Circuit Judge Dallas refusing him a writ of hebeas corpus. The order diderts the stay of the execution until the further order of court.

Saginet, Poker, and Scoop.

The Excise Board yesterday revoked the license of William W. Comstock's saloon, at 23 Prince Street. It was shown that three kinds of gambling went on there. They were designated as saginet, poker, and scoop.

Antonio Delweko was sent to Hoboken by his sister-in-law to borrow $200 to buy a consignment of garlic, just in from Corsica. On his way back he dropped into Comstock's and lost the money.

TRICK OF WORTH AND BUTTLING

It Secured for Them Their Supremacy in the Control of Brooklyn Republican Politics.

The supremacy of ex-Senator Jacob Worth and Sheriff William J. Buttling and their faction in the control of Republican politics in Brooklyn was made secure for at least another year last night by the election of their candidates for members of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee.

Francis P. McCall of the Twenty-fourth Ward was elected Chairman, Warren C. Tredwell of the Twenty-second Ward Secretary, and Albert E. Guyon of the Seventeenth Ward Clerk.

Eighteen votes were necessary to elect. On the first ballot for Chairman, Joseph C. Cabble got 17, Jacob D. Remsen 17, and Francis P. McCall 1. On the second ballot Cabble was dropped, his supporters surging over to McCall, and the vote was a tie, as was the case after the third ballot.

On the fourth, McCall lost one. Remsen was dropped on the fifth ballot, Robert A. Sharkey receiving the votes of his supporters, and the result was: Sharkey, 17; McCall, 15. McCall was then dropped for Millard S. Pladwell, who received 16 votes, while the same number was cast for Sharkey. On the seventh ballot Pladwell received 18 votes and Sharkey 17.

Pladwell had enough to elect him, but before the result could be declared, Sheriff Buttling moved a reconsideration of the vote, and the next ballot showed 17 for each. Then Sharkey was withdrawn, and McCall was again placed against Pladwell and was elected.

Pladwell's friends were indignant when they realized the trick played upon them.

A NAVAL MILITIA CONFERENCE

A RECOMMENDATION MADE IN LIEUT. SCHUETZE'S REPORT.

Drills in Monitors Recommended—Admiral Meade's Good Words—Present Strength of the Force.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The annual report of Lieut. Schuetze on the Naval Militia recommends that a series of drills in the monitors be arranged for with the Governors of the States concerned in the engagements, to be made, if possible, early in the Spring, and the exercises to be carried out systematically during the next Summer, at which time it is believed two or more monitors on the Atlantic coast, and the Monterey on the Pacific, may be available for this important duty.

The report suggests that steps be taken to call together the principal officers of the naval militia for consultation as to the probable duties of the militia on the outbreak of war. Invitations are to be sent to the authorities of the various States, asking them to participate.

The following-named vessels have been or are about to be loaned to State organizations: The New-Hampshire to New-York, the St. Louis to Pennsylvania, the Dale to Maryland, the Nantucket to North Carolina, and the Swatara to California. Steps are being taken to loan ships' cutters to the Michigan militia at Detroit, the two separate divisions at Rochester, the division at New-Haven, Conn., and to the various divisions of South Carolina at Charleston and Port Royal. This will enable these divisions to get boat practice and to become familiar, through boat expeditions, with the coasts and harbors of their States.

The opinion of Rear Admiral Meade, commanding the North Atlantic Station, expressed in his indorsement on the Pennsylvania report, is that the naval militia is an important school for the training of a reserve force of officers for the navy, and in this respect the Admiral compares its probable usefulness in time of war to the service rendered by the Seventh Regiment of the New-York National Guard in supplying officers to the army during the Civil War.

Since the date of the last annual report, Michigan and Connecticut have organized naval militia divisions in Detroit and New-Haven, respectively. The Legislatures of Vermont, New-Jersey, Virginia, and Georgia have passed laws authorizing the formation of naval militia battalions, but as yet no officers or men have been mustered in thereunder. Efforts are being made in Ohio and Washington to pass such laws at the next sessions of the Legislatures. A bill has been introduced in Congress, having in view the organization of a naval militia battalion in the District of Columbia.

The present strength of the reserves is as follows: Massachusetts, 448 men and officers; Rhode Island, 112; Connecticut, 65; New-York, 432; Pennsylvania, 217; Maryland, 128; North Carolina, 168; South Carolina, 208; California, 320; Illinois, 367; Michigan, 73. Total—2,539.

A TIFF IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Mr. Oakley Calls Upon Mr. Ware to Give Proof of His Charges.

There was a rather lively meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The Committee on County Affairs reported in favor of removing the Marriage Bureau from Room 13 to the basement of the City Hall. The "Marriage Bureau" reform is Alderman Ware's hobby.

Alderman Oakley (Tam.) moved to table the report, and enough Republicans voted with the Tammany men to carry the motion. Then Mr. Ware put the proposition in another form.

"I don't expect it to pass, in view of what has already happened here," said Mr. Ware, "and there seems to be some secret, mysterious influence which will permit no interference with a business carried on in a public building for private gain."

Alderman Oakley said that the room had been regularly assigned for the purpose of City Hall marriages.

"I, for one," said Oakley, "am anxious to find out what these terrible charges about the Marriage Bureau are, and what the crookedness is that the Alderman from the Eleventh alleges to exist. Let us know all about it, if you know anything at all.

"The idea of this man charging such things! He is wasting the time of the members of this body day after day in talking about this confounded room. Now, I call upon Alderman Ware to stop his nasty insinuations unless he has some proof of wrongdoing."

Alderman Ware stormed a little more about the "outrages," but he did not come forward with any proof. The question was referred back again to the Committee on County Affairs.

Alderman Windolph offered a resolution asking the Corporation Counsel for advice as to the power of the board to revoke the franchise of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Railroad Company. This was referred to the Committee on Railroads. The railroad has never been operated, although the tracks have been laid for some years.

Vermont University Alumni Dine.

The fourth annual dinner of the New-York Alumni Association of the University of Vermont was served at the Buckingham Hotel last night. Before the dinner officers were elected as follows: President—The Rev. Lewis Frances of Brooklyn; Vice Presidents—Dr. W. E. Forest of New-York and Major Z. K. Pangborn of Jersey City; Secretary and Treasurer—W. Ç. Flanders; Executive Committee—Dr. Edward S. Peck, Charles Whiting Baker, George L. Wheelock, Darwin P. Kingsley, and Frederick Billings, Jr.

John J. Allen of Brooklyn, the retiring President, presided at the dinner and spoke of the history of the university since its incorporation in 1791. Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Matthew H. Buckham, President of the university; R. D. Benedict, Dr. A. P. Outerbridge, T. L. Jeffords, Col. J. B. Erhardt, Dr. W. E. Forest, and Major Pangborn.

Candidates for Post Office Clerkships.

Thirty women and fifty-four men were candidates in the semi-annual civil service examination for clerkships in the Post Office, which was begun in the Federal Building yesterday by the Board of Examiners, composed of E. M. Morgan, E. S. Post, William H. Chase, Augustus W. Pellaz, and L. W. Goodman.

The examinations will continue until Feb. 16. The last three days will be devoted to candidates for positions of letter carriers.

Tin-Plate Works to Start Up.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 5.—Five of the nine tin mills of the Monongahela Tin Plate Company will start to-morrow morning. All will be in operation next week. The plant is one of the largest in the United States, and will give employment to a large number of men.

$2.50 for three-dollar shoes.

"Yes, but where does the money-making come in?"

Never mind; $2.50 for three-dollar shoes.

"Yes, but——"

Your money back if you want it.

That shoe-department of ours is full of good honest shoes at right prices—for example, patent-leather at $5. There's no better at any price.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. FRANK ROOSEVELT

Contracted His Fatal Illness While with His Regiment in Brooklyn.

The funeral of Capt. Frank Roosevelt of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, was held yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

Capt. Roosevelt was the youngest son of the late Weir S. Roosevelt, and was thirty-three years old. His death resulted from an attack of pneumonia, contracted while he was on duty recently with the Twelfth Regiment in Brooklyn. Company E, under the command of Lieut. Judson, marched with reversed arms as an escort from Capt. Roosevelt's home, 62 East Thirty-fourth Street, to the church.

The funeral services were conducted by Chaplain Terry of the Twelfth Regiment, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion.

The Captains of the Twelfth Regiment acted as pall bearers and were in full uniform.

Among those present in the church were Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who was a member of the regiment in 1861; Col. Barber, Major Crocker of the Brigade Staff, W. H. Kirby, an ex-Captain of Company E; Col. Dowd, Twelfth Regiment; Lieut. Col. Butt, Major Leonard and Major Byrnes of the Twelfth Regiment; Major Chauncey of the Eighth Regiment, Lieut. Col. King of the Twenty-second Regiment, and Chaplain Rudzler of the First Artillery.

The body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Future of the Season.—A number of important productions are to be made in this city before the close of the present season, and this month is to witness several of them. The Casino is to open Feb. 18, remodeled as an operetta and vaudeville theatre. On Feb. 25 William H. Crane will produce his new play, "His Wife's Father," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and on the same evening Charles Frohman will present at Hoyt's "The Foundling," a new farce, in which Cissy Fitzgerald will dance and play the part of a music hall artist; also, a new one-act play called "Lethe," in which Annie Russell will create a new part. On the following night, Tuesday, Feb. 26, Mme. Rejane, the French actress, will make her American début at Abbey's, in Sardou's "Mme. Sans Gêne," which she has been playing for nearly a year in Paris. Mrs. Langtry will produce at Palmer's, March 11, a play adapted from the German by Clyde Fitch, entitled "Gossip," and before the season ends Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband" will be presented at the Lyceum; "Two Gentlemen of Verona" at Daly's, and a new play at the Empire.

—"Samson and Dalila."—Rehearsals of Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Dalila" have been in progress for some time at the Metropolitan Opera House, and they are now so far advanced that the opera will be given without fail next Friday night, with Mme. Mantelli as Dalila and Signor Tamagno as Samson. The other characters in the cast will be sung by Signors Campanari, Vanni, Rinaldini, de Vaschetti, and M. Plançon. It will be the first performance in America of Saint-Saëns's opera, and considerable interest is manifested about the production. A great deal of pains has been taken to give it a presentation worthy of the fame of the composer.

—Nellie Ganthony at Hoyt's.—Nellie Ganthony, the English monologue artist, gave the third of her matinées at Hoyt's Theatre yesterday afternoon, in presence of the largest audience she has yet attracted. She gave three of her best monologues, entitled, "Mrs. Gushaway's Children," "Outward Bound," and "In Search of an Engagement," and kept her hearers laughing for nearly two hours. Miss Ganthony will give but one more public entertainment in New-York, and that will be at Hoyt's to-morrow afternoon, when her selections will be entirely new.

—Plans for the Empire.—The Empire stock company will continue to play "The Masqueraders" for some time to come. Before the season closes, however, Manager Charles Frohman will revive "Sowing the Wind," as he originally announced, and will also produce another new play. What the new piece will be he has not yet decided, nor has any action been taken toward placing it in rehearsal as yet. The one-hundredth performance of "The Masqueraders" will be given Feb. 18, and the souvenirs on that occasion will be of solid silver.

—Daly's London Theatre.—George Edwardes withdrew "A Gaiety Girl" from the stage of Daly's Theatre last Saturday night, and presented there for the first time a new burlesque called "The Artist's Model." Both Marie Tempest and Letty Lind are in the cast. No report of this production has been made to the press by cable, but a private cablegram says that, while not so good as "The Shop Girl," "The Artist's Model" has been very favorably received in London.

—John Drew's Tour.—John Drew will end his Western trip next Saturday night, and on Monday he will open in Baltimore, where he will present "The Butterflies," a comedy which has met with great success. The week of Feb. 18 he will play in Washington, and that of Feb. 25 at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn. Then he will fill a month's engagement at the Hollis Street Theatre in Boston, where he will present all the plays in his repertory.

—Cissy Did Not Dance.—Cissy Fitzgerald was announced to dance at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, last Monday night, and the house was packed to the doors with an audience attracted by the announcement. But Cissy did not dance. She was kept in New-York by an attack of illness. She has recovered from the attack, however, and will go to Philadelphia to-day and dance to-night.

—Oscar Wilde's New Farce.—George Alexander will produce at the St. James's Theatre in London next Saturday night Oscar Wilde's new farce, which has the singular title, "The Importance of Being Ernest," Ernest is the name of a character of the play, which is in three acts.

—Mr. Klein Going to Europe.—Charles Klein, one of the authors of "The District Attorney," which is successfully running at the American Theatre, has been suddenly called to England by the death of his mother. He will sail on the Paris to-day.

—Manager Davis Gone South.—J. Charles Davis, acting manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre and of the "Rob Roy" company, has gone to Old Point Comfort to remain for a few days until he is fully recovered from his recent attack of the grip.

—"Princess Bonnie" Coming.—T. Henry French and Willard Spencer have entered into a contract under which "Princess Bonnie," Mr. Spencer's comic opera, will open the next season at the Broadway Theatre, Sept. 2, and remain for six weeks.

To Try ex-Police Captain Doherty.

District Attorney Fellows notified the Clerk yesterday to inform Attorneys Isaac Fromme and Abraham Levy, counsel of ex-Police Captain Doherty, that their client would be placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Ingraham, on Monday next. Col. Fellows will himself, assisted by Special Assistant District Attorneys Austen Fox and Lewis, conduct the prosecution.

The charge against the ex-Captain is that of receiving bribes. The complaining witness will be Mrs. Augusta Thorow.

Style and Distinction In Spring Dress Goods.

We have secured special designs in Spring Crepons and other new Dress Goods, possessing the highest style and novelty. These handsome fabrics on regular sale to-day.

Double-color Crepons, Chene Crepes, Dragon Crepes and Coral Crepons.

Plentiful assortments of the new Silver Grays, Golden Browns and Seaweed Shades.

Customers may select from several hundred styles of newly imported Dress Goods, in double widths, at $1.00 and $1.25 per yard—not a commonplace style among them.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Conférences at Mrs. Cruger's.—Prof. Wisner of Paris began a series of four conférences at Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger's home, 112 East Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. His subject was "Anecdotes of Boulanger and Reminiscences of the French and German War." Among those present were Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mrs. Thomas Howard, Mrs. S. D. Ripley, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Edmund Baylis, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Twombly, and Mrs. Travis. Tea was served. Prof. Wisner's subjects for the other conférences are: Feb. 12, "Catherine de Russie"; Feb. 19, "Mlle. de Lespinasse" and "Mme. Tallien," and Feb. 26, "Mlle. Georges."

—The Van Bokkelen Golden Wedding.—Mr. and Mrs. William K. Van Bokkelen of 478 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, celebrated their golden wedding on Sunday. Mr. Van Bokkelen was born in Brooklyn seventy-three years ago. Mrs. Van Bokkelen was Miss Josephine E. Tessier, the daughter of the late Judge Charles A. Tessier of Baton Rouge, La. Among those present at the reception on Sunday were W. L. Van Bokkelen and Robert Van Bokkelen, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Van Bokkelen, and Miss Cecilia Van Bokkelen, a daughter. Other guests were Mrs. W. L. Van Bokkelen, Mrs. Mary A. Poe, Miss Gertrude Poe, Miss Ethel Kip, Miss James, Mrs. E. James, Mr. and Mrs. John Silleck, Mrs. Julia Neale, Robert Linn, Augustus Linn, and John Nichols.

—The Subscription Dance.—The fifth Subscription Dance under the leadership of Mrs. John T. Hall of 5 West Thirty-sixth Street was given at Sherry's last night. Mrs. F. Allerton, Mrs. Frederick Goodrich, Mrs. William Hoppen, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. John Irving, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, and Mrs. L. Wells assisted Mrs. Hall in receiving. Amory Carhart and Miss Helen de Peyster led the cotillion. The favors for the gentlemen were large spiders and silk flags, and for the women large Japanese parasols and silver bonbon boxes. Supper was served at midnight. About the middle of March Mrs. Hall intends to have a recitation by Sydney Woollett at Sherry's for the benefit of the babies' wards of the Post-Graduate Hospital.

—Miss Berg's Musicale.—Miss Lillie Berg had a large reception Monday afternoon at 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, when she was assisted in receiving by her cousin, Miss Annie Wright of Boston, and Miss Eloise Oates. There was a loan collection of paintings by Miss C. Volkmann, the Berlin artist, and of miniatures by Miss Agnes Coles. An interesting programme was rendered by Miss Adele Beckman, Mrs. Aubrey Edgerton Meyer, Miss Eloise Oates, Miss May Rankin, Miss Elizabeth Brown, Henry L. Holt, Edwin Star Belknap, Harvey Worthington Loomis, Karl Feininger, Miss Jeanne Pottinger, and Kirk Mathews.

—Dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars.—So great has been the demand for tickets for the dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars, to be held at the Hotel Waldorf on Feb. 11, that members are requested to make application for tickets before 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday. Tickets may be procured from the following Stewards: Frederick H. Betts, 120 Broadway; F. Diodate Thompson, Union Club; Henry G. Trevor, 6 East Forty-fifth Street; William P. Wainwright, Jr., 45 Exchange Place; Henry C. Swords, 30 Nassau Street, and from the Secretary of the society, Howland Pell, 4 and 6 Warren Street.

—Prof. Sprague-Smith on "Rousseau."—Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith will continue his illustrated lectures on the artists of Barbizon, taking "Rousseau" as his subject this afternoon at the Salle des Conférences de New-York, 535 Fifth Avenue.

—Weddings To-day.—The wedding of Miss Emily Welling, daughter of Mrs. Charles Hunt Welling, to J. Noble Hayes will take place at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church this afternoon, and the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Maud Gallatin, daughter of Mrs. James Gallatin, to J. de Courcey Ireland will be celebrated at the same church this evening.

—Mrs. Sherwood's Readings.—Mrs. Sherwood gave a reading at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the New-York College of Music, 130 East Fifty-eighth Street, in aid of the Kind Word Society. Her subject, which she treated in a most interesting manner, was "Cathedrals and Palaces." She was assisted by George Riddle, who read from "Timothy Quest." Miss Ella Wood sang, Mrs. Selma Goldzier recited, and Miss Cora E. Jacobsen rendered several piano selections.

—Social Happenings Yesterday.—Mrs. Fellowes Davis of 57 West Forty-eighth Street gave a large reception yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Marie Antoinette Davis. Mrs. Henry Warner and the Misses Warner received from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. at 250 Lexington Avenue. There was a meeting of the Music Club last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street.

—Robertson-Mercer Wedding.—Miss Edith Mercer, daughter of the late J. Mercer, was married on Monday at the home of her uncle, James Douglas of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., to William Fleet Robertson of New-Brighton, S. I. The Rev. George Nattress officiated.

—Miss Thompson's Recitations. — Miss Mary S. Thompson will give her third reading at the Women's Exchange Building this afternoon. She has chosen for her subject "Scenes from 'Twenty Years After.'"

BY TRIFLING WITH A COLD, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your cold at once with Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant, a good remedy for Throat-ails and Lung affections.—Advertisement.

O'NEILL'S, 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

SPECIAL OFFERING IN FINE CHINA DINNER SETS, 125 PIECES,

AT

39.50; formerly 55.00.

44.50; formerly 65.00.

49.50; formerly 75.00.

64.75; formerly 85.00.

69.00; formerly 95.00.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT

Game Sets,

Fish Sets,

Bread and Milk Sets,

Cups and Saucers,

Chocolate Jugs, Etc.

At LOW PRICES.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Charity Organization Society warns the public against purchasing ball tickets for the benefit, as alleged, of employes of the American District Telegraph Company from young men who usually go in couples and sometimes wear the official uniform and cap of the District Telegraph messengers. The American District Telegraph knows nothing of the affair.

—The old man who died suddenly in the Harlem House, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue, and whose name was given as George Brunner, proves to have been J. H. Bruning, whose home was at 117 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, where his widow and two daughters live.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to Appeals Nos. 62 and 63, made on Jan. 25: Mrs. Lorenzo G. Woodhouse, $100; "Cash W.," $20; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Eaton, $10; "B. S.," $5, and Mrs. F. D. B., $1.

—Sheriff Tamsen yesterday appointed Adolph E. Lux an Assistant Deputy Sheriff to Deputy McGinniss. Mr. Lux lives at 258 Seventh Street. The salary of the office is $1,000.

—The Hanover Pleasure Club will hold its sixth annual reception next Friday evening at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street.

Long Island.

—The Trustees of College Point have decided to build a water tower in the village at a cost of $18,000.

—The Rev. Samuel W. King has resigned as pastor of the Bay Shore Congregational Church.

—Northport is now lighted by electricity.

Yonkers.

—The report of Mayor John G. Peene, Norton P. Otis, W. H. Doty, Joseph F. Daly, City Attorney J. H. Hunt, and J. Harvey Bell, the Committee on Revision of the City Charter, was submitted to a special meeting of the Common Council on Monday evening and referred to the committee of the whole. The committee recommends many alterations in the old charter.

—An entertainment, under the auspices of Class No. 2 of the Reformed Sunday School, was given in Entertainment Hall last evening. The proceeds will be devoted to paying for a memorial window in the new church.

—A United States mail pouch, containing the mail for Yonkers, fell under the wheels of a train passing the Hudson River Railroad Station on Monday, and it and its contents were ground into small pieces.

—A subscription dance will be given at the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Clubhouse on the evening of St. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14. A Valentine cotillion will be one of the features.

—The road house of Margaret Ferrell, at 167 Sawmill River Road, was on fire yesterday. The loss is $1,500; insured.

—Capt. Ryan won the weekly medal of the Terrace City Bowling Club on Monday night by a score of 189.

—Prof. Round spoke on "Prison Reform" last evening at the Woman's Institute.

—A dance last evening at the Park Hill Country Club was largely attended.

Westchester County.

—The Board of Supervisors is considering the tramp problem, which costs the county about $100,000 a year. Tramps continue to be sent to the county jail to spend a portion of the Winter, and the Justices who commit them are rolling up big bills for the towns to pay. The board will endeavor to perfect some plan to put these men to work, so as to earn their cost of maintenance.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution declaring that the office of Coroner was a useless expense, and that Coroners' duties might as well be performed by Justices of the Peace, and requesting its State Senator and Assemblymen to introduce an act providing for the abolishment of the office of Coroner in Westchester County.

—The subject of having a bill to bond the town of Scarsdale to macadamize the Post Road and other main highways is again being discussed in that town. A bill for a similar purpose for $20,000 bonds was last year killed in the Legislature. The people of the town, as a whole, want the improvements.

Appeals for Aid for Two Women.

The Charity Organization Society has made an appeal for $120 to enable a worthy widow with seven children (four of whom are in an orphan asylum) to keep her family together for a year. Two of the children, one fourteen years old and the other sixteen years old, are at work, but they can earn very little. The woman makes due effort to maintain herself, the society says, but is sickly.

The society also asks for $100 for a woman who is the only support of her father and mother. The father has softening of the brain and the mother is paralyzed. The daughter is energetic and has considerable work, but is necessarily hampered by her devotion to her parents. It is believed that if the amount asked for is secured, the family can keep their home for another year.

Contributions sent to the society, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Asked the Court for Credit.

Frances Moore of 24 Maujer Street, Brooklyn was fined $10 for intoxication in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

"I'm ever so thankful to you Judge," said the woman, "and if you will trust me, I'll guarantee that the money will be paid when I'm able to do it."

Justice Goetting informed her that his court was conducted on spot cash principles. She had to go to jail.

The New-York Times.

A YEAR'S AMERICAN TRADE

Statistician Ford on Our Exports and Imports in 1894.

EUROPE IS STILL OUR BEST MARKET

Our Trade Has Suffered Only in Dutiable Imports — Some Interesting Figures for Merchants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In giving out the final figures of the trade of the United States in the calendar year 1894, Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, said:

"It is almost impossible to judge of the course of trade by values alone. In no single year since 1873 has there been such a sudden and marked fall in prices, export and import, as has occurred in the last eighteen months. Such a sudden change practically throws out any comparison of totals. For example, the value of domestic exports in the fiscal year 1894 was only $3,000,000 less than the value of the exports in the fiscal year 1891; yet the value of the exports in the calendar year 1894 was $150,090,000 less than in the calendar year 1891. Quite as interesting a difference is shown in the imports. The value of free imports in the fiscal years 1894 and 1891 was $379,795,536 and $366,241,352, respectively, a difference in favor of 1894 of $13,500,000. A comparison of imports for the calendar years would show a deficit in favor of 1891 of $46,000,000. Dutiable imports were so greatly affected by the uncertainty of tariff legislation that the calendar year 1894 appears almost disastrous in its total, the deficit being $106,000,000 in favor of the calendar year 1891. The relation between free and dutiable goods has been doubly disturbed by the excessive importations of sugar, which aggravated the free total, and the marked reductions in the imports of articles affected by the tariff. All things considered, the situation might have been much worse than the figures show.

"The imports of such materials as are used in manufactures have held their own, constituting in each case 24 per cent. of the value of the total imports in 1893 as well as 1894. An examination of quantities bears out this conclusion. In the chemical schedule an increased importation was shown in argal, cinchona barks, logwood, gum arabic, shellac, licorice root, all potash products, and crude opium—all being articles admitted free of duty. These decreases are offset in part by a decreased import of dutiable chemicals.

"Passing to the raw textile materials it is seen that the importation of raw cotton was 5,200,000 pounds greater in 1894 than in 1893. The imports of unmanufactured silk, an article that ought to feel a depression, gave an increase of 3,400,000 pounds. Even raw wool, supposed to have been disastrously affected by the tariff in its industrial and domestic feature, did not show a material reduction in the quantity imported nor in value. All this was favorable to the domestic manufacturer, because the imports of manufactured textiles gave heavy reductions, $5,000,000 in cotton manufactures, $2,000,000 in manufactures of flax and hemp, more than $9,000,000 in manufactures of silk, and more than $13,000,000 in manufactures of wool.

"Only one item of the imports of iron and steel manufactures shows an increase—firearms; all else of that large class of imports gives a decrease, and noticeably sheet iron, pig iron, and tin plates, aggregating in all nearly $10,000,000. As an indication of the tendency of the tin industry of the United States, may be quoted the imports, of tin in bars, or pigs, 40,184,556 pounds in 1893 and 39,268,628 pounds in 1894. This is all the more noteworthy as the imports in 1893 were free of duty, and those of 1894 were subject to a duty of 4 cents a pound, or about 25 per cent. ad valorem.

"Sugar has so occupied public attention of late that I do not enter into an examination of the figures. A full table will be printed in the summary. Before leaving the subject of imports I may note that the value of goods remaining in warehouse at the end of July, 1894, is larger than any return noted, certainly since January, 1892, being $51,292,719. By the end of the year this had been reduced by nearly $15,000,000, and the withdrawals in January of woolen manufactures will reduce it still further, and bring it nearer the normal amount.

"Turning to domestic exports, the aggregates hold their own remarkably well, considering the great reduction in the prices of agricultural products. Europe took much less wheat than in 1893, but nearly as much corn and wheat flour. The prices were such as to tempt buyers, and the result was nearly $62,000,000 less in the value of the exports of breadstuffs. Provisions, on the other hand, showed increased value, due to the greater exports of fresh beef sent to the United Kingdom, of bacon sent to Europe and Brazil, and of lard taken by Continental Europe. Eleven million pounds of salted or pickled beef, 90,000,000 pounds of bacon, 14,000,000 pounds of hams, 13,000,000 pounds of pickled pork, and nearly 140,000,000 pounds of lard, with 3,000,000 pounds of butter, represented very satisfactory increases in 1894 over 1893. Of this class of products only two show a decrease, undoubtedly due to the competition of Australia.

"In another item of domestic exports, which meets serious competition—refined mineral oil—the increased quantity exported was 25,000,000 gallons, and this is especially notable as the exports to China, to British India, to the East Indies, and Asia show a decrease of more than 50,000,000 gallons. This points to the fact that the American product is meeting with more severe competition from the Russian oil in Eastern countries than in Europe and South America.

"The cheapness of raw cotton has tempted heavy purchases, and the quantity exported in the calendar year 1894 exceeded that exported in any fiscal year in the commercial history of the country. A greater quantity and value of cotton manufactures exported are evidences of the capacity to compete successfully in foreign markets. Manufactures of leather give a small increase, as do also manufactures of wool; but products of iron and steel and manufactures of wood remain stationary. Copper again makes a record, the exports in 1894 being 162,000,000 pounds, as compared with 139,000,000 pounds in 1893.

"From a review of general conditions it is recognized that the United States has suffered materially in only one direction—that of dutiable imports. A derangement of conditions in that one branch is inevitable, whether a proposition be pending to raise or to lower duties. In all else the conditions of foreign trade are more favorable here than in any European country, and in the great lines of its commerce a gratifying stability and even some development are shown. With the 1st of January the tariff of 1894 went into full effect, and imports will now become normal and more regular, and their effect upon revenue more clearly seen. The duties paid on imported woolen manufactures in January nearly made good a three months' income from that source, while sugar and distilled spirits are again becoming profitable sources of revenue.

"There is one more point of interest in the trade returns which might be called the political aspect of our commerce. In the trade of Central America the United States should reasonably expect an increasing share. The domestic exports to Central American States in 1894 were valued at $5,630,440, an increase of $500 over the exports of 1893. In the exports to South America there was an increase of only $400,000 in the aggregate, but the exports to Brazil increased $2,500,000. The imports from Central American States rose from $8,777,000 in 1893 to $10,151,000 in 1894. The imports from South American countries showed less development, the increase being only $300,000 on a total of $103,540,000. Brazil and Venezuela gave increased values.

"The trade with our nearest neighbors did not increase. Canada took $6,300,000 less of our exports and sent $1,700,000 less of the imports. Mexico's exports to the United States fell off more than $14,000,000, and she took nearly $3,000,000 less of the exports of the United States. Had it not been for sugar our imports from the West Indies would also have declined, just as our exports to these islands fell away more than $5,000,000, the decrease being almost entirely in our trade with Cuba.

"Europe is still the best market for our exports, and the leading supplier of our imports outside of food products. And in view of the position of our trade with Germany, it is interesting to note that exports from the United States to Germany increased $3,400,000, while imports from Germany decreased $21,800,000, a sum nearly as large as the reduction in the value of imports from England. Commerce based upon politics is rarely a profitable one. The war between China and Japan has apparently encouraged the exports from those countries to the United States, and not materially affected American exports to them."

TEN POLICEMEN DISMISSED

They Obtained Their Appointments, It Is Claimed, by Fraudulent Civil Service Examinations.

The Police Commisisoners at their meeting yesterday afternoon dropped the following members of the department from the rolls:

Roundsman Joseph Devlin of Union Market, Patrolman Dennis Keating and Adolph W. Rehage of East Eighty-eighth Street, Herman F. Ludwig and John Fiatley of Mulberry Street, Richard Burk of East Thirty-fifth Steret, Edward F. Douglass of East Sixty-seventh Street, John R. Krushinsky of Morrisania, John Dowling of Tremont, and Solomon Cohen of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

These are the men, who, it is claimed, obtained their appointments through fraudulent civil service examinations. The Police Board, several weeks ago, held an investigation to determine the legality of their appointments. It was shown by the testimony of David N. Carvalho, expert in handwriting, that the civil service examinations were fraudulent.

The Civil Service Board, acting upon the evidence, revoked the certificates of eligibility of the ten men named, and notified the Police Commissioners that they had been illegally appointed. The Corporation Counsel advised the Police Commissioners that the men had no legal right to perform the duties of policemen. He also gave an opinion that the Treasurer had no legal right to pay the men.

Acting under his advice, Commissioner Kerwin, Treasurer of the department, withheld their pay for the month of January.

The Commissioners were in doubt as to whether they had power to dismiss the men, and the Corporation Counsel decided they had. They were all accordingly dropped, and their names ordered stricken from the rolls of the department.

Commissioner Sheehan did not vote on the motion to drop the men.

The Superintendent was directed to issue an order for the return of the shields of the dismissed men, and to notify their Captains not to allow them to perform any further duty.

The dismissed men will sue for reinstatement.

Twelve Policemen Dismissed.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn yesterday dismissed ten policemen and two bridge keepers for offenses committed while on strike duty. Ten were found guilty of intoxication and two of leaving their posts.

Their names are:

Michael J. Ryan, First Precinct; Henry J. O'Hare, First Precinct; Patrick Saxton, Second Precinct; William McKeown, Second Precinct; W. Geoghan, Third Precinct; James McQuickan, Fourth Precinct; James Allen, Fourth Precinct; Charles A. Bennett, Eighth Precinct; Philip Degnan, Fourteenth Precinct; Edward Bergamayer, Fourteenth Precinct.

John Dempsey, bridge keeper, Third Precinct, and John F. O'Connor, bridge keeper, Eleventh Precinct.

Sergt. Edward Gaus of the Fourteenth Precinct was accused of intoxication. He denied the charge. The Commissioner reserved his decision.

FOR WOMEN WORKING IN STORES

REPORTS ON THE GOOD DONE BY THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

Addresses Mady by the Rev. Dr. Greer, Miss Grace Dodge, and Others at the Annual Meeting.

The Consumers' League, a body of women whose object is to ameliorate the condition of the women and children employed in the retail mercantile houses of this city, held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in Room 24 Cooper Union, elected Governors for 1895, heard the reports for 1894, and listened to addresses by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Miss Grace Dodge, and Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi.

There was an unusually large attendance. Among those present were Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, President; Miss A. Stone, Treasurer; Miss Caldwell, Recording Secretary; Miss F. J. Pomeroy, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Miss Harriet Keyser, Mrs. E. C. Henderson, Miss Edith Minturn, Miss S. A. Moller, Mrs. C. W. Watson, and Miss M. Finn.

The officers of last year were elected to serve again The Treasurer's report showed that there was on hand a balance of $76.10. The report of the Governors was read by Mrs. Lowell. It recited the story of the organization of the league, and the attempts to induce proprietors to agree to pay fair wages irrespective of sex; to work their employes from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and to pay for overtime; to give a week's vacation with pay, and to conform to the law by providing seats for its employes. The league has a "white list," on which appear the names of all firms that have granted its requests.

Letters of inquiry as to the league's work, the report says, have been received from all the large cities, and the board hopes that branches will soon be established in Boston, Philadelphia, and Providence. In defense of the league's work the Governors say:

"Objection is sometimes made to the league that it interferes between employer and employe, but although I cannot agree that this would be a very serious charge, even if it were true, since, if the employer is unjust and the employe is helpless, it would be a most admirable thing to interfere between them, still in the case of the league there is no such attempt. The league, composed of persons for whom work is done by the shops, only proposes to help those persons exercise their right to select which shops they prefer to deal with, basing their preference not on cheapness or convenience, but upon considerations of another nature.

"There are already about 1,400 members of the league, and the fact that they have taken the trouble to become members shows that they are interested to a certain degree at least in the welfare of those who work for them.

Dr. Greer, after expressing sympathy with the work of the league, said:

"I do not think the employers are entirely to blame. Hard as is the condition of the employes of many of our big stores, it would be harder if they did not have work. The trouble is not with the shopkeepers. It is with you women who patronize these concerns with the desire to get the cheapest. Don't make your requirements of shopkeepers too exacting. Don't require them to do too much. They are willing to do the right thing if at the same time they can make a profit."

Miss Grace Dodge, after speaking of the fact that lack of knowledge and consideration of the conditions of others than themselves were responsible for many of the evils in retail stores, said:

"The Consumers' League should grow larger. We should go out and preach its objects. We should stand for sisterhood and work for each other. Isn't it possible for us to show more love for our sisters of the stores, more consideration, to show that they hate us because they misunderstand us, to show them that we are their sisters and love them?"

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi considered and carefully analyzed the theory of the relations between the employers and their employes. She referred to the diffusive or co-operative plan that obtains in 135 of the great stores of Europe. Discipline, she maintained, would be easily kept up, as the sense of ownership would be a stimulus to the best performance of duty. Dr. Jacobi could not express any hope that such a condition could be brought to general existence.

She spoke of the compulsory service in the army of every able-bodied man in Germany, and suggested that a better understanding and an amelioration of the sufferings of the women and children in retail stores could be had if every year several thousand young women, upon leaving school or college, mingled for a few months with the workers in the stores and shared their toil and misery.

THE TREATY IS MODIFIED

Action on the Japanese Convention Reconsidered.

THE SENATE DISCOVERS A BLUNDER

A Correction Is Made Which Is Satisfactory—Powers Drops Into Poetry—Richardson Holds His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate to-day wisely reconsidered its recent ratification of the Japanese treaty to the extent of modifying the amendment which provided that upon one year's notice by either party the treaty could be terminated. In the interval following the adoption of this amendment the absurdity of making the treaty revocable before it could become effective was pointed out and the Senators who were responsible for this provision became convinced that they had gone too far in their efforts to prevent the United States from being taken at a disadvantage, which they thought would be the inevitable result if the time originally specified for the notice were permitted to stand. The stipulation that the treaty should not take effect until 1899, in itself a protection to the United States, did not strike the Senate last week as it did to-day.

Only about ten minutes were required in which to modify the amendment so that in one year after the treaty shall take effect the United States may, if so disposed, bring the convention to a termination. Mr. Morgan outlined the situation in a short speech, and there was no opposition when he asked for the modification. The treaty as now ratified is now satisfactory to the Secretary of State and the Japanese Minister.

NAVAJOS IN DISTRESS.

They Are Begging Now, but if Not Relieved May Make Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Joseph of New-Mexico presented to the House to-day a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of New-Mexico, praying Congress to extend relief to the Navajo Indians, who are now wandering among the whites adjacent to their reservation begging for the necessities of life.

Reports from reliable sources reaching the Legislature are that if relief is not afforded the Navajos at once they will attack the white settlers, steal and run off with stock, and otherwise do them injury.

As a measure of relief it is suggested that the Superintendent of Irrigation for the Navajos be instructed to abandon for the Winter the work on Isalle Creek, it being too cold to prosecute it, and to begin work on a series of small ditches at different points along the San Juan River, and, whenever possible, to employ Indians.

The distress of the tribe is principally due to drought extending through the last three years.

Mr. Powers Scores a Hit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Representative Powers, from Vermont, appeared to-day in a new rôle, and won. He was urging the passage of a bill to increase the pension of an old lady whose need was great, and Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.) was inclined to object, for the reason that the bill had not been considered in committee of the whole. Mr. Powers made a brief statement of the circumstances, and then, addressing himself to Mr. Talbert, paraphrased Scott, as follows:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
I'll jump at the chance to vote this old
lady bread."

Before this Mr. Talbert wilted, and the bill went through triumphantly.

Richardson's Election Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—By a practically unanimous vote the House Committee on Elections to-day decided the contest of Belknap (Rep.) against Richardson, (Dem.,) from the Fifth Michigan District, in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Richardson. The case turned upon the legality of a hundred and ninety-odd votes cast by the inmates of a soldiers' home in one of the election precincts near Grand Rapids. The committee in its conclusions followed the precedent observed by it in previous contested election cases in making the law of the State the basis of its action.

The State Militia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The report of the Secretary of War, sent to the Senate to-day, fixes the aggregate of the State militia at 116,889 men, of which 107,394 are privates. The total available unorganized military force of the country aggregates 9,582,806 men.

BOY AND GIRL KILLED BY AN ENGINE

They Were Gathering Cinders at an Ash Pit—Others Got Away.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 5.—Thomas Monahan, sixteen years old, was instantly killed, and Ida Kowalski, twelve years old, was fatally injured at the ash pit of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Warren Street and Railroad Avenue, this morning.

About a dozen boys and girls were gathering cinders when Engine No. 3 of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad backed down to the pit.

It is supposed that the engineer did not see the children. When they became aware that the engine would not stop at the usual place they tried to get out of the way, and all of them succeeded except Monahan and the girl.

They fell under the wheels. Monahan's life was crushed out in a moment, and Ida Kowalski fell across the rails so that one leg and one arm were cut off. She was taken to St. Francis's Hospital, where she died this afternoon. Young Monahan's body was removed to the home of his aunt, with whom he lived, in First Street.

Mrs. Jane B. Bigelow's Estate.

Because of an ambiguous clause in the will of Mrs. Ann Stebbins, who died Dec. 1, 1861, leaving all her property to her daughter, Mrs. Jane D. Bigelow, it was left uncertain after Mrs. Bigelow's death, Nov. 2, 1893, whether her estate of a quarter of a million of dollars should be divided equally among her three grandchildren and her five children.

David S. Eggleston, a grandson of Mrs. Bigelow, instituted a friendly suit against Theophilus S. Bigelow, a son. Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, yesterday decided that each child and grandchild was entitled to an equal share.

William J. McKenna Appointed.

Ex-Coroner William J. McKenna was yesterday appointed Deputy Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office, succeeding Harry W. Illwitz, who becomes Second Deputy Chief Clerk.

Mr. McKenna is a member of Tammany Hall. Col. Fellows is said to consider him the most competent man obtainable for the special work he will do, which will be to have charge of all the cases in the District Attorney's office that emanate in the Coroner's office.

Ladies for School Commissioners.

At the monthly meeting of the Ladies' Health Protective Association yesterday Mrs. Lozier, who presided, announced that a committee had found that Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring was doing thorough work.

The meeting indorsed Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Runkel, and Mrs. Requa, alumnae of the Normal School, for appointment as School Commissioners, and a committee was directed to call on Mayor Strong in their behalf.

Painted Fans Are Works of Art.

Judge Coxe, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, reversed the decision of the Board of General Appraisers, which assessed painted fans imported by C. L. Tiffany as manufactured articles. Judge Coxe decided that they were works of art.

COL. WARING NEEDS MORE MONEY

The Miles of Streets Cleaned Have Been Increased Over Tenfold, and the Cost for Each Cart Reduced.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring went before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, and said that he had a somewhat embarrassing statement to make. He said that he had just been informed there was a deficit of $50,000 in his snow-removal account, and he asked that $55,000 be transferred to that account from his sweeping account.

"How do you account for this deficit?" asked the Mayor, in some astonishment.

"I cannot account for it now. I received word from my head clerk this morning that such was the case," replied Col. Waring.

The request for the transfer was referred to the Controller.

Later in the day Col. Waring caused an investigation to be made of the expenditures for snow. It was found that a vastly greater amount of work had been done this year in cleaning away the snow than ever before. Every citizen of course realizes this fact.

During the first fifteen days of January, when Commissioner Andrews was in office, $31,700 was spent on the snow account. From Jan. 15 to Feb. 4, $77,800 has been expended.

Col. Waring pointed out that in 1894 snow was removed from twenty-six and a half miles of street, while in the last twenty days snow has been taken from 314.76 miles of highway. In 1894 the men were paid but $1.50 a day, and now they are paid $2 a day.

The amount of snow taken from the streets of New-York during January was 136,646 cart loads. Under the direction of Col. Waring, 99,321 cart loads were removed; the remaining 37,325 were carted away under Mr. Andrews's administration.

The pay rolls for the month show that the cost of shoveling, sweeping, and carting away the 37,325 cart loads under Mr. Andrews averaged 73.4 cents per cart load. Col. Waring's work for the first week in removing the snow and ice cost $17,387.09 for 25,181 cart loads, an average cost of 69.4 cents per cart load. This was a saving of 4 cents on a load over the cost of removing 37,325 loads under Mr. Andrews.

Col. Waring thinks the men employed by the department are now working harder for their money than formerly, and to this he attributes the reduced cost per cart load of removing the snow. There is a general feeling among the men that stricter discipline is going to be maintained, and that political pulls will not count, and the men realize that only their own vigilance in performing their duties will make their positions secure.

RECORDER GOFF OFFERS AID

HE ASKS TO BE CALLED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

His Views as to Judge Cowing's Proposition for an Inquiry into the General Sessions Court.

Recorder Goff wrote as follows yesterday to William L. Skidmore, foreman of the February County Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions:

"In an address delivered by the Hon. Rufus B. Cowing, a Judge of this court, before the Grand Jury on the first day of the February term, the learned Judge declared 'that for the first time politics had invaded this citadel of justice,' and that 'where justice has sat supreme and serene, undertaking to uphold and maintain the laws, for the first time we are met with a bill sweeping in its denunciation, unfair in all its parts, infamous, and wicked.'

"While it is the first time that a Grand Jury has ever been so addressed, or that such a subject has ever been submitted for its consideration, and while I dissent from the proposition that an inquiry into such a matter is within its scope of powers, yet I have such respect for the learned Judge and his intentions are so laudable that if this remarkable inquiry be instituted I beg to tender the Grand Jury all the aid and service at my disposal, and I request an invitation to appear before you at any time you may designate.

"As I am holding Part II. of the court, I would prefer, if possible, to arrange it sa that my presence in the Grand Jury room would interfere as little as possible with the business of the court."

The Recorder, in making this letter public, declined to discuss it, the charge of Judge Cowing, or the bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Robertson. He, however, remarked:

"I know of no 'controversy.' There is no controversy, unless a 'controversy' can be one-sided."

Judges Martine and Cowing declared yesterday that the statement attributed to Senator Robertson that the General Sessions Judges had turned their backs on the Recorder was untrue. "The Judges of this court," said Judge Martine, "have always been ready to do all they can in the way of reformation, and are willing to meet the Recorder half way, if not more, in perfecting any needed reform he may be pleased to suggest."

W. Travers Jerome, Mr. Goff's chief assistant in the Lexow committee investigation and his intimate friend, who went to Albany last night to keep a private professional engagement, was in the Recorder's chambers at the midday recess and had a short talk with him.

The County Grand Jury filed into Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and Foreman Skidmore handed in a bundle of ordinary indictments. Nothing was said in regard to that part of Judge Cowing's charge which referred to the Robertson bill, and the jury withdrew to meet again to-day.

Before Recorder Goff made public his letter to the County Grand Jury he spoke of the new arrangement by which Judges Cowing and Martine open Parts I. and III. of the Court of General Sessions at 10:30 A. M. instead of 11 o'clock, and said:

"If you will see District Attorney Fellows he will tell you that I spoke to him at least two weeks ago in relation to having the courts of the General Sessions opened at 10:30. The Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer were all opening their courts at that hour, and as the pressure of business in the General Sessions was great, I suggested that we cause our courts to open at that time.

"In order that I could not be accused of trying to run the court or taking any initiative step, it was at my suggestion that Col. Fellows wrote to the Judges to get their opinion on the matter. Each was to answer privately, and when all had given an opinion, if it was unanimously favorable, Col. Fellows was to suggest that a rule be made to that effect. The letters were sent, and all, so far as I know, answered.

"The next I heard of the matter was when I learned that my learned associate, Judge Cowing, had made the suggestion in his charge. When I first talked with Col. Fellows about the matter I suggested the writing to all the Judges so that they could not say but what they had been treated with the greatest deference and respect. I am in favor of opening the courts at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and, in addition, I am now taking but thirty minutes recess at lunch. I come in the morning and stay until 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening, and am endeavoring to handle the business of the court as expeditiously as possible."

These statements of the Recorder were pronounced exact by District Attorney Fellows.

Accident on a Sad Journey.

A carriage in which Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoppe were taking the body of their child to Calvary Cemetery for burial was struck by a truck driven by Howard Scott of 237 East Twenty-second Street, this city, in Greenpoint Avenue, near Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, and overturned. The rear wheels of the carriage were knocked off, and the coffin fell upon the ground.

The parents procured another carriage and continued on their sad journey.

Money for Antitoxine Asked For.

Ex-Health Commissioner J. H. Raymond, Dr. Lewis S. Pilcher, and Dr. J. A. Stewart of the Kings County Medical Society told Mayor Schieren yesterday that there should be an appropriation by the city for the purchase of antitoxine for the Health Department.

Mayor Schieren said he would give the matter attention.

THE APPRAISER'S NEEDS

Collector Kilbreth Says He Should Have More Room.

THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS GROWING

Pressing Demand for the Completion of the New Warehouse According to the Original Design.

Collector Kilbreth has written a letter to Congressman Timothy J. Campbell explaining the inadequate accommodations for the Appraiser's Department at this port. On data of the character submitted Mr. Campbell was able to get through the House a bill appropriating $200,000 for the enlargement of the new warehouse in course of construction at Christopher and Greenwich Streets.

The letter will be used to acquaint the Senate, which has not taken up the bill, with the urgency of the situation.

Collector Kilbreth submits a statement showing the amount of business at the Public Stores since 1883, and the facilities for transacting the same during that period. He says:

"In 1883 there were received at the Public Stores for examination 267,462 packages; in 1889 there were received 358,423, an increase of 90,961. During this period there was an available space of 193,840 square feet. In 1890 the number of packages received was 377,785, when it became an imperative necessity to provide more room; consequently, the open space in the centre of the present Public Stores was built up four stories, making an additional space of 15,060 square feet.

"This addition was primarily intended for storage purposes, but on its completion, on account of the increased volume of business in the Appraiser's Department, it became necessary to assign three of the floors to the Appraiser for examining rooms. In the meantime, while the new addition was being built, it became necessary to rent the store No. 268-69 West Street for storage purposes, at an expense of $850 a month. The store was given up on completion of the above-mentioned addition, and there has been no further change in the available space up to the present time.

"The Appraiser requests of the Collector the assignment of more space for examining room, but all the space it is possible to spare is now allotted to him, and any further curtailment of the storage space would paralyze business.

"The argument that, inasmuch as the increased business has been transacted during the past four years, it can be continued with the present facilities, is fallacious and untenable. In proof of this, it may be said that the comfortable and reasonable working capacity of the present store is 9,000 packages. When the number of packages materially exceeds that number, confusion, delay, and complaints become the daily experience, because when the maximum number of packages is in store, and the receipts exceed the deliveries, it becomes necessary to tier up cases, often to the extent of three, four, and five tiers high, which frequently results in breaking down the tiers, occasioned by the cases falling, whereby damage to the contents and consequent loss to the importers is sustained.

"This is not the sole trouble, for whenever the capacity of the stores is materially exceeded, it is impracticable to examine and deliver to importers the cases in the order of their receipt, because those cases first received are buried under cases subsequently received. Frequent complaints are made by importers of great loss by reason of the delay, and in some cases the unjust suspicion of discrimination is entertained, because the goods received last are examined first. The number of packages now in store exceeds 10,000.

"The following is the record of the number of packages received in the Public Stores each year, beginning with 1883: 1883, 267,462; 1884, 251,838; 1885, 256,552; 1886, 311,115; 1887, 339,031; 1888, 342,151; 1889, 358,423; 1890, 377,785; 1891, 347,288; 1892, 362,352; 1893, 353,106; 1894, 349,816.

"This record does not show the actual number of separate appraisements made by the Appraiser's Department. Many thousands of the above-mentioned packages received at the Public Stores were what are denominated 'packed packages'; that is, packages containing many separate packages for different importers, and sample packages, each of which requires a separate and distinct appraisement and return. The record shows that in 1892 there were received at the Public Stores 362,352 packages, but the Appraiser examined 472,519 separate packages. These figures indicate that the volume of business is steadily increasing from year to year, and that there is a present imperative necessity for further accommodations that the business of the port may be satisfactorily and properly transacted.

"The new building for the Appraiser's warehouse, now in process of construction, which was designed to meet the requirements of the business, is now two stories in height, and the roof has been placed on the structure, though for what purpose, it is difficult to determine. If it is contemplated that this two-story structure will accommodate the enormous business of the Appraiser's Department and Public Stores, I deem it advisable that Congress should be authoritatively informed that it will be found to be wholly inadequate for the purpose.

"In a communication dated May 2, 1894, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which I transmitted, with my approval, a letter of even date from the Appraiser of this port, I expressed the opinion that the interests of the service would be better subserved by remaining in the present quarters than by attempting to remove to this two-story building. On May 24, 1894, I transmitted a further report of the United States Appraiser, dated May 7, and also a letter from Mr. G. C. Tichenor, President of the Board of General Appraisers, dated May 18, 1894, relative to the same subject matter.

"The Government now pays annually a rental of $66,400 for the present Public Stores, and $8,500 for the space, three floors each 50 by 100 feet, occupied by the Board of General Appraisers, and $1,500 for the small building adjoining, used as a laboratory—making a total rental of $76,400 per annum.

"I am informed, although I have not verified the figures and do not pretend to state the exact fact, that the Appraiser's Store has thus far involved an expenditure upon the part of the Government for land and construction of about $1,200,000.

"The rental now paid for an unsatisfactory and unsuitable building represents an investment of over $2,500,000 upon a capitalization at 3 per cent. This amount, added to the sum already expended for an unoccupied and entirely insufficient structure, swells the total of the investment to more than $3,700,000. It would seem that, from a financial point of view, it is to the manifest interest and profit of the Government to complete with expedition the new building according to the original plans for the same, which provided for a structure of ten stories. Not until such building is completed, or other equally capacious quarters are provided, can the business of the Government be conducted upon proper and satisfactory lines."

The Oldest Sergeant Retired.

The Police Commissioners yesterday retired Sergt. Isaac Bird of the Detective Bureau, who has been thirty-six years in the department. He was appointed Feb. 5, 1859. He was the oldest Sergeant on the force, having held that rank since 1862.

Lecture on Egyptian Arts.

Prof. W. T. Durfee, civil and mechanical engineer, will deliver a lecture to the pupils of the Friends' Seminary this afternoon at 1 o'clock, on "Hero of Alexandria, and the Arts and Mechanism of His Time." Hero lived in the third century before Christ, and was the inventor of many machines, including a steam engine and a fire engine.

Prof. Durfee has devoted much time to the scientific study of ancient art, and he will give entertaining descriptions of the ancient city, the early instruments, and engines, the construction of the pyramids, the cooking utensils, and the marvelous skill of the Egyptians of that period.

The lecture will be illustrated, William T. Gregg furnishing over eighty lantern slides for that purpose.

The Principal of the school, E. A. H. Allen, has made provision for accommodating the public, and admission will be free. The public entrance will be on Rutherfurd Place, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets.

COLLECTION OF THE INCOME TAX

A Circular to Internal Revenue Collectors—Failure to Receive Blanks No Release from Penalties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The last steps in the legal process of collecting the income tax were taken by the Treasury Department when these instructions were sent to Internal Revenue Collectors:

"An allowance has been made by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to enable you to employ additional force for the collection of the revenue, made necessary by the provision of a tax on incomes. You will proceed immediately with the distribution of Forms No. 365 and 366, and with the collection of data and the preparation of records necessary to the efficient enforcement of said law. In view of the short time remaining in which returns can be made without incurring penalties, it is deemed proper to urge a prompt and diligent compliance with all the requirements of the law and regulations relative to this tax.

"While it is important, as an aid to taxpayers in complying with the law relative to returns of income, that you should distribute Blank Forms Nos. 365 and 366 to all persons, corporations, companies, and associations in your district liable to make such returns, as far as you can learn the names and locations of the same, your attention is called to the fact that the failure of such persons, corporations, or companies to receive such blank forms or to receive any notice relative thereto cannot be deemed a valid excuse for not rendering the return required by law, and will not prevent or reduce the penalties imposed for failure or neglect to make proper returns, and in all information given to the press or the public you should emphasize this fact.

"You will avail yourself of the services of the additional force herein referred to and of your regular force to canvass your district for the names and locations of all persons, corporations, companies, and associations liable to make returns of income, and from the information thus gained you will prepare an alphabetical list thereof, noting those to whom blank forms are forwarded and keeping an accurate record of all returns received, the date of receipt, amounts, and all other necessary data pertaining thereto. You may use what is known as Record No. 10, making requisition for the same if necessary, exclusively for the lists and facts above indicated. In this connection your attention is called to Section 3,167 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act providing an income tax, prescribing penalties for making known any fact appearing in any income return or any record relating thereto. In compliance with said section, you will preserve all returns and every record and fact pertaining thereto carefully from public inspection, guarding all sources of information relative to the same, and enjoin upon all deputies, clerks, and other persons in your office the absolute requirement of a strict compliance with the law in this connection."

MR. PALMER'S "STOCK COMPANY"

Its Coming Disbandment Officially Announced—Palmer's to Become a Combination House.

A. M. Palmer has decided to abandon all effort further to compete with his rivals as a manager of a stock company. He has officially announced his determination to disband his "stock company" as soon as his present contracts expire, and as that means the close of the theatrical season, the trade mark "A. M. Palmer's stock company" will disappear from the theatrical world this Spring.

This action of Mr. Palmer simply announces officially what has been in fact known to every other manager for over a year. There has been in reality no such organization as the "Palmer stock company" this season, although the name has been used in making productions throughout the country. Mr. Palmer has had this season but three or four actors engaged permanently, and these are the only ones who will be affected by the coming disbandment. He has had the nucleus of a company only, consisting of E. M. Holland, J. H. Stoddard, and Virginia Harned, and when making productions he has engaged others for special work, and so maintained the name of a stock organization.

This idea was suggested to him by the system which prevails so extensively in England, of engaging special casts for special plays, and he will continue this policy in the future, only he will dispense with the shadow of a stock company which he has thus far maintained by beginning next season with a clean ledger and no permanent salary list.

Charles Frohman will apparently have practical control of Palmer's Theatre next season. At least the attractions which Mr. Palmer announces for the house, which is henceforth to be in name what it has been in fact, ever since Henry E. Abbey retired from the management, a star and combination theatre, are all except one controlled by that manager. The exception is the Della Fox Opera Company, which is to open the season and remain a few weeks. Then the English burlesque, "The Shop Girl," which is the property of Charles Frohman and Al Hayman, is to be presented, and after that John Drew, Mr. Frohman's star, is to take possession of the theatre for the rest of the season.

Passengers for Europe.

Among those who will sail to-day on the American liner Paris for Southampton are Col. John C. Calhoun and wife, the Rev. Joseph Carter, Miss Kate Forsyth, Capt. F. de C. Helbert, C. T. Yerkes, Mrs. Yerkes, Gen. E. F. Winslow, Henry Loeb, and Dr. J. J. Ryan.

The Adriatic, bound for Liverpool, will carry among others W. Bennett Sackville Calbeck, W. Vassil, F. Vest, and R. G. Paul and Mrs. Paul.

Hallboy Suffocated by Gas.

Bernard Dooley, eighteen years old, employed as hallboy at 39 West Twenty-sixth Street, was found dead in bed yesterday, having been suffocated by gas while he slept. He failed to turn the gas off properly, on account of a gas stove connection with the burner.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

WENT DOWN IN THE ELBE—Only 20 saved of the 354 persons on board.
MADE PRISONERS IN CHINA—A party from the American war ship Concord captured.
MORE SPOILS FOR MORTON—A Power of Removal bill to cover State officers.
BRECKINRIDGE IS HISSED—He causes a disgraceful scene in the House of Representatives.
LAST STRONGHOLD TAKEN—The island of Ling-kung-tau captured by the Japanese.
GREENHUT IS DISCHARGED—No longer a receiver for the Whisky Trust.
NORTH SEA'S SAD SHORES—The happenings in Europe during the week.
WARD McALLISTER DEAD—The grip carries away New-York's famous society leader.
THE FEBRUARY HEAVENS—Venus the most noteworthy object during the month.
CHANTICLEER AT HIS BEST—Birds valued at $200,000 at the poultry show.
MEXICO NOT IMPLACABLE—Willing to arbitrate its dispute with Guatemala.
CAPITAL IN SNOWY GARB—Queer improvised sleighs seen in Washington streets.
LABOR BUREAU'S WORK—The annual report of Commissioner Dowling.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Manurial Value of Litters, by Henry Stewart; The Ripening of Cream, Notes from Foreign Sources, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies................3 Cents
Per Year....................$1.00

NOT TO USE ELM STREET

Counsel to the Rapid-Transit Board Report Against It.

LITIGATION WOULD DELAY THE ROAD

The Commissioners at the Next Meeting Will Decide the Routes and Authorize Work at Once.

The Rapid-Transit Commission held a meeting yesterday, at which all of the Commissioners were present except Mayor Strong and Commissioner Claflin. At the the meeting of the board, Messrs. Shepard and Boardman, its counsel, had been asked to give an opinion as to whether the opposition to the opening of New Elm Street was likely to delay the work of the city for so long a time as to render it inadvisable to adopt a rapid-transit route in that street.

Messrs. Shepard and Boardman replied yesterday that in their judgment the lawsuits would delay the opening of Elm Street two years, and they thought it inadvisable to have the road tied up by litigation over the street.

Controller Fitch called Chief Engineer Parsons's attention to Chapter 277 of the Laws of 1894, which requires that stone to be used in municipal work shall be dressed within the city where it is to be used, and asked him to consider what effect it will have upon the prospective work of the board, and to report his conclusion. The matter was informally talked over, and it was thought that it would add about 60 per cent. to the cost of dressing the stone.

Commissioner Low offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Inasmuch as the board of experts has suggested that the quickest way to obtain additional rapid-transit facilities is through the extension of the elevated railway system of the Manhattan Railroad Company, this commission deems it pertinent to point out that the law under which it is acting, in connection with the popular vote of last November calls for municipal construction of a road to be owned by the city and to be built at the cost of the city.

This road is to be built under contract by a lessee that will also agree to equip and operate it for a term of years, upon conditions to be laid down by this commission, the most important of which are specified in the law.

It is clear that an extension of the elevated railroad of the Manhattan Railroad Company is not municipal construction as contemplated by the rapid-transit law. It is also clear that no important enlargement of the elevated railroad, even were it practicable, can be made at the present time without endangering the possibility of construction of a road to be built by the city and to be owned by it.

The commission is not confined, it is true, to the construction of a road which shall be the property of the city. It is at liberty, and it proposes, to enlarge the rapid-transit facilities of the city in every way it can, but it does not conceive itself to be at liberty to do anything that will endanger the ability to execute the mandate it received from the people of the city when they voted by a majority of 90,000 for municipal construction of a rapid-transit road.

Commissioner Starin stated that he had conferred with two firms of contractors who were willing to construct the road, and the meeting resolved itself into an open session, on motion of Controller Fitch, to hear the contractors.

Mr. McDonald of Baltimore, representing the firm of Ryan & McDonald and the Drake & Stratton Construction Company of Baltimore, read a proposition in which he suggested that the road, to be as near the surface as possible, consist of four tracks in a level tunnel; that the sewers be placed at one side of it; that the gas and other pipes be placed in a pipe gallery below it, and that the motive power be either compressed air or electricity.

Mr. McDonald was closely questioned by the Commissioners in regard to the manner in which his operations would be carried on, and his answers seemed to give much satisfaction until he said that his parties, although willing to build the road for less than $50,000,000, did not care to have anything to do with its operation after construction.

Commissioner Starin apparently was not prepared for this sort of a termination to the proposals, and announced that at the next meeting he would have parties present who would both build and operate the road.

A discussion was then had about the delay in getting the road started. Commissioner Starin wanted to hold two meetings a week, and all thought that the matter should be hurried to a conclusion.

He suggested a meeting on Friday. The question of route, he said, must be decided at once. He wanted to vote on the route at once.

The absence of Mr. Claflin, however, hindered this, and a discussion followed. Mr. Low said:

"We ought to decide this at once. We cannot go on Elm Street without a great deal of additional litigation. Broadway is the only route."

Mr. Low presented these resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That counsel be instructed to submit at the next meeting of the commission a resolution in form for final adoption, confirming the routes already adopted on July 17, 1894.

Resolved, That this resolution shall call for immediate construction on the west side as far as One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and for extension to the city limits, within a period hereafter to be determined upon.

Resolved, That this resolution shall call for immediate construction on the east side as far as Forty-second Street, and for construction to Mott Haven and the city limits within periods hereafter to be determined upon.

Resolved, That this resolution shall make provision for future construction of a line proposed by the Board of Experts, running from the northern boundary of Central Park, through private property near Sixth Avenue, to the Harlem River.

Griffenhagen's Request Refused.

Roundsman Edward E. Griffenhagen of the steamboat squad, who heroically stopped three runaway fire horses in Union Square during the Columbian celebration in 1892, has been on the sick list most of the time ever since. He was compelled to go abroad for treatment.

His brother called on Police Commissioner Martin yesterday, and asked that the board grant Griffenhagen full pay while he is on the sick list. He said that the pay which the Roundsman receives now is not enough for his expenses. The matter was discussed by the Commissioners, but, under the rules of the department, full pay cannot be given to any one on sick leave.

"Griffenhagen is certainly deserving," said President Martin. "He stopped these fire horses when they were about to dash into a crowd of persons congregated in Union Square, and performed a great public service. He hurt himself in his effort to stop the horses, and has been sick most of the time ever since. Something should be done for him, but the Police Board cannot give him full pay while he is away sick."

The Up-Town Association.

The certificate of incorporation of the Up-Town Association, which is organized for social purposes, was filed with the County Clerk yesterday. The initiation fee will be $100.

The incorporators and Directors are Charles Scribner, Robert Maclay, F. Frederic Gunther, John W. Aitken, John P. Townsend, William Baumgarten, Charles T. Cooke, H. Blanchard Dominick, Charles B. Fosdick, Horatio N. Fraser, Henry F. Hardenbergh, Edward P. Hatch, Hobart J. Park, John J. Sinclair, John Sloane, Isaac Stern, Isidor Straus, George F. Vail, and Washington Wilson.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Light Trading and Somewhat Lower Prices for Stocks.

WAITING FOR A BOND ANNOUNCEMENT

Foreign Exchange Rates Higher, But Easier Late in the Day—The Industrials Lead the Trading—Railways Close Firm.

Considerable interest was manifested in the fluctuations in the foreign exchange market yesterday. The fluctuations were small, and early strength was followed by a decided shading of rates. The strength was probably due to a natural reaction from the recent sharp decline, for at no time during the day was there a marked increase in the inquiry or diminution in the offerings. The one important fact was that the prevailing rates do not permit the export of gold at a profit.

An effort was made to create the impression that London was a seller of stocks, but the best opinion was that it bought at least 10,000 shares. The general list was weak at the opening, but it stiffened up as the day advanced, and although at the close prices were lower as a rule than on Monday, the tone of the market was strong. The uncertainty relative to the issue of Government bonds had a depressing effect, but there was no pressure of stocks on the market. In fact, speculation was almost wholly of a professional character, the object of the traders being to "scalp eighths" on either side of the market.

The heaviest trading was in the industrials, with Sugar as the leader of the group. It closed ¾ lower, but the movement in it reflected only the temporary whim of the speculators who control its manipulation. Chicago Gas was lower, probably on sales by insiders, who have announced their readiness to hand the property over to its new owners. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was firm. Holders of the stock are indisposed to sell pending the investigation of the affairs of the company, which the receivers will undoubtedly make without delay. Intimations are to the effect that the condition of the property is by no means so bad as Mr. Greenhut desired the public to believe.

The railway list was very quiet, and at the close was fractionally lower than on Monday. Doubt as to the adoption of the pooling bill by Congress caused some uneasiness.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4@5 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was inactive. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $101,114,999, and balances $6,777,413. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $368,516.

In London, call money was ¼@½ per cent., short and three months' bills 1 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market opened firm, but eased off fractionally in the afternoon, and closed dull. Posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¼@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95 7-16 and 96⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 15. Boston—25c discount. Chicago—25c premium. St. Louis—75c premium; offered at 90c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60 bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27½d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,450,926, and the imports for the same period $561,817. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,889,109.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅞, to 58⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 54¾; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 53⅞; Illinois Central, ½, to 90½; Kansas and Texas, ½, to 14⅝; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 16⅞; Atchison, ⅛, to 4¾; Erie, ⅛, to 102; Reading, ⅛, to 5¼; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 16¾, and Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 14. Lake Shore sold at 140½. British consols were firm at 104 3-16 for money, and 104 5-16 for the account.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute	2
Edison Electric Ill. of New-York	1
United States Rubber	1⅜

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	¾
Central Pacific	¾
Chicago Gas	⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1¾
Manhattan	1½
National Lead pf	⅞
New-Jersey Central	⅞
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	1
Pacific Mail	¾
United States Cordage	¾
United States Cordage pf	¾
United States Cordage gtd	2⅞
Western Union	¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull, and although somewhat irregular, was not weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago Gas L. & C. 1st	1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	1
Columbus, H. V. & Tol. 5s	1¾
Consolidated Gas Chicago 1st	1½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1½
E., Lex. & B. S. 1st	1½
Erie 2d coupon ctfs	1¾
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	1¾
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st	1
Union Electric 1st	1

DECLINED.

Louis., Evansville & St. Louis 1. g. 5s	1
Ore. Short Line & U. N. cn	1¾
Reading general ctfs	1¾
St. Paul M. & M. cn. 4½s	1
Union Pacific col. g. notes	3½

Government bonds were quiet. The 2s declined 1. The sales on call were $3,000 4s, registered, at 110⅝@110¼; $2,000 5s, registered, at 114¾, and $20,000 5s, coupon, at 114⅝@114½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	110	111
4s, c	110	111
5s, r	114½	115
5s, c	114½	114⅝
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	111½

In State securities, $5,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 110½; $2,000 Virginia, funded, 2-3s of 1991, at 59, and $20,000 do 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 7¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	38	38	38	38	36	39	100
American Cotton Oil	20	20	20	20	19¾	20¼	620
American Cotton Oil pf	64	64½	64	64½	64	65	85
American Express	110	110	110	110	109	111	10
*American Sugar Refining	93	93⅜	92¼	92⅞	92⅞	93	39,808
American Sugar Refining pf	92	92¼	92	92	92	92¼	310
American Tel. & Cable Co	93½	93½	93½	93½	92½	94	2
*American Tobacco	96	96½	95⅛	95⅛	95½	96	932
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝	1,070
*Bay State Gas	20¾	21	20	20	19⅞	20⅛	1,000
Canada Southern	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	48⅞	49⅛	102
Central Pacific	13	13¼	13	13¼	13	14	235
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	17	16¾	17	17	17¼	300
Chicago Gas	75¼	75¼	73¾	74½	74½	74⅝	24,610
Chicago & Northwestern	97½	97½	96⅝	96⅞	96⅞	97	7,850
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼	142½	143½	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	72¼	72⅜	71¾	72	72	72⅛	3,505
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	38¼	38	38	37¾	38¼	400
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56¾	56⅞	56⅛	56¼	56¼	56⅜	15,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	118	118	118	118	117½	118	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	63½	63¾	63⅛	63½	63⅜	63⅝	7,900
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	20	20⅛	19½	19⅛	19¾	19⅞	2,000
Consolidated Gas Company	126½	128½	126½	128½	127	128	71
Delaware & Hudson	129	129⅛	128¾	129⅛	129	130¼	557
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160¾	160¾	160¾	160¾	160½	161½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35¼	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	35	35½	310
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9⅞	10	9⅜	9¾	9⅝	9¾	6,940
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	98	101	212
General Electric	29¼	30	29¼	29½	29⅜	29½	4,385
International Cond. & Insur	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30	31	54
Iowa Central pf	20	20	20	20	20	22	25
Laclede Gas	25½	25½	25½	25⅛	25½	25⅞	500
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	16	16¼	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	71	180
Lake Shore	138	138	137¾	137¾	137¼	138¼	329
Long Island Traction	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¾	100
Louisville & Nashville	53¼	53¼	52¼	52¾	52⅝	52⅞	8,610
Manhattan Consolidated	109⅞	109⅞	107¾	108¼	108¼	108½	2,020
Missouri Pacific	22	22	21	22½	21⅛	21½	1,725
*National Lead Company	31	31	29¼	31	30¾	31	4,235
*National Lead Company pf	82¼	82¼	81⅞	81⅞	82	82¼	1,350
National Linseed Oil	18	18½	18	18	18	20	400
New-Jersey Central	88¾	89	88¼	88⅜	88¼	88½	1,610
New-York Central	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99½	100	150
New-York, L. E. & Western	10	10¼	10	10¼	10¼	10⅜	320
New-York, Sus. & Western	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾	110
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	38	38½	38	38½	38¼	39	510
Norfolk & Western	4¼	4¼	3⅞	4	3¾	4	500
Norfolk & Western pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾	100
North American	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	4
Northern Pacific pf	16¼	16¼	16	16	16¼	16½	666
Ontario & Western	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	16⅛	16⅝	800
Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	21½	22	110
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	2½	3	5
Philadelphia & Reading	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅜	9½	1,550
Pullman Palace Car Co	155	155	155	155	155	155½	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8¾	400
St. Paul & Duluth	18	18	18	18	20	25	25
St. Paul & Omaha	32½	32½	31¾	32¼	32½	33	1,300
Southern Pacific	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½	18	200
Southern Railway	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	1,435
Southern Railway pf	32⅜	32⅜	31¾	31¾	31⅝	31⅞	1,570
Texas Pacific	9	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	800
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	2	150
Union Pacific	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	1,147
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼	3⅞	250
United States Cordage	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5	1,435
United States Cordage pf	9	9	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8½	650
United States Cordage gtd	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	16½	17½	690
United States Express	43½	43½	43½	43½	42	44	10
United States Rubber	43½	44	43	44	43⅝	44	1,250
*United States Leather pf	63⅝	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	63	63¾	314
Wabash	6½	6½	6½	6½	6	6½	100
Wabash pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝	14	122
Wells-Fargo Express	107½	107½	107½	107½	105	110	10
Western Union Telegraph	88¼	88¼	87¾	87¾	88	88¼	646
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	9	10¼	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37½	37½	37⅛	37⅛	36	37	200
Total sales							157,721

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s
30,000 65⅛
32,000 65
12,000 64¾
12,000 65
6,000 65⅛
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925
5,000s5F 110½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
9,000 100
Brooklyn City 1st
5,000 111
Brooklyn Elev 1st
1,000 89
6,000 89⅛
Buff, R & P G M 5s
2,000 97½
Bur, C R & Nor 1st
3,000 106
Can South 1st Gtd
10,000 111
4,000s20F 110¾
1,000 111
Cent of N J G M 5s
5,000 111⅝
Registered
500 111
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
1,000 108
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
4,000 73¼
1,000 73⅛
10,000 73
7,000 73¼
Ches & Ohio 1st Series A
1,000s3 121
Chi, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s
2,000 99½
Iowa Div 5s
15,000 108
Nebraska Ext 4s
1,000 88½
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s
2,000 100½
Chicago & Erie Inc
5,000 22
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
3,000 39½
Chi & Northwestern Cons 7s
3,000 140
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s
1,000 122¼
1,000 122½
S F Deb 5s, 1933
5,000 109
Ext 5s
Chi, Rock Isl & Pac
9,000 100⅞
20,000 100¾
1,000 100⅞
1,000 100¾
3,000 100⅞
Chi G L & C Co 1st
2,000 93

Chi & N W S F 5s
1,000 110⅝
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s
8,000 91
Chi, St L & N O 5s
1,000 117
Clev, C, C & St Louis St L Div 4s
2,000 90½
C, C, C & Ind 1st
10,000 113
Clev, Lor & Whl 1st
4,000 104
Col Coal & Iron 6s
25,000 95
Col, H V & Tol 5s
1,000 88¼
2,000 88½
2,000 88¾
5,000 89
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s
3,000 83
Den & Rio Grande 4s
2,000 81½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
2,000 104
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
4,000 107¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000 98
1,000 98¼
3,000 99
Evans & T H 1st
1,000 105
2,000s15F 104½
Ft Worth & D C 1st
1,000 69½
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s
5,000 91¼
6,000 91
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
27,000 90
Grand R & Ind 4½s
1,000 105
G Bay, W & St P Inc
5,000 3½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
2,000 105¾
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
11,000 62
Kanawha & Mich 4s
5,000 79¾
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s
7,000 92
5,000 92⅜
2,000 92
L Erie & W 2d 5s
5,000 103¼
Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s
6,000 25¼
9,000 25
Long Island G M 4s
4,000 96
Mich Cent Mtge 4s
5,000 100

Mil, L S & W 1st
6,000 131
4,000 130¼
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s
1,000 105½
Terminal 5s
2,000 108½
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
5,000 79⅞
1,000 80
5,000 79⅞
10,000 80
2,000b3 80
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
1,000 44⅞
2,000 44¾
8,000 44⅞
Mo, Kan & East 1st
3,000 83¼
2,000 83⅜
3,000 84
N Y Cent 1st Coup
3,000 122
N Y Cent 1st Reg
5,000 121½
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
1,000 101⅛
10,000 101⅛
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol D, M & Co Certs
10,000 61
5,000 61½
5,000 61¾
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs
1,000 139¾
N Y & Nor 1st 5s
1,000 117
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s
1,000 90
Nor Pac 1st Coup
1,000 113¼
Nor Pac 3d Coup
6,000 54
Nor Pac Cons 5s
10,000 25½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st
8,000 31⅜
3,000 31½
2,000 31⅞
Ohio & M Con S F
1,000 107⅛
12,000 107½
Ohio Southern 1st
2,000 93½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s
3,000 52¼
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Receipts
1,000 88
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certs
10,000 60½
13,000 61
Ore S L & U N Con
2,000 42¾

People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s
11,000 90
Phil & Reading 2d Pref Inc
10,000 11¾
3d Pref Inc
5,000 7⅝
1,000 7¼
5,000 7½
10,000 7⅞
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series B
2,000 105¼
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000 64½
Rome, W & Og Cons
1,000 117¼
St L & Iron Mount Arkansas Branch 1st
10,000 102
St L & Iron Mt 2d
5,000 103½
St Louis S W 1st
10,000 63⅜
St Louis S W 2d Inc
4,000 17⅜
St Paul, M & M 1st Con 6s Reduc to 4½s
15,000 101⅝
3,000 101
Montana Cent 5s
1,000 100
Montana Cent 6s
5,000 113
San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000 54
2,000 53¼
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000 69
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
5,000 97
So Pac of Cal 1st
23,000s10F 110½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 86¼
1,000 86⅛
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 84⅝
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
1,000 23½
Union Elev 1st 6s
13,000 88
Union Pac 1st, 1896
3,000 103
Union Pac 1st, 1898
1,000, c 103¼
2,000 103¾
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
2,000 83
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
2,000 98
Wabash R R 1st
2,000 105½
Wabash R R 2d
3,000 67
West Shore Gtd 4s
5,000 105

Total sales $793,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	141	145
Albany & Sus	170	..
American Coal	95	..
American District Telegraph	..	48
American Tobacco pf	107	108
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	64
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4½	6
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	18	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	48	..
Canadian Pacific	52½	53½
Cedar Falls & M.	4¾	5½
Central & South American Tel	117½	122
Chicago & Alton	147	..
Chicago & Alton pf	165	175
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	160
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	5¾	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron	..	24
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	75
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3½	..
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	61	64
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	30	33
Denver & Rio Grande	11½	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
M. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	..
*D., S. S. & A.	2½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	7	9
Erie Tel. & Tel	46⅝	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	..	35
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	100	103
Green Bay & W. t. r.	1	1¼
Green Bay & W. pf., t. r.	1¾	2¼
Homestake	19	21
Illinois Central	88	89½
Iowa Central	6	6¾
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	..	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	84	86
Laclede Gas pf	84	86
Long Island	84½	88
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	7	7½
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	22	24
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mahoning Coal Road	105	115
Mahoning Coal Road pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	5⅝	6½
Mexican National cts	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	27	30
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	45½	48½
Minnesota Iron	..	40
M., K. & T.	13½	14⅜
M., K. & T. pf	22⅜	22¾
Mobile & Ohio	18	18½
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	64	..
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf	46	50
National Starch 2d pf	20	35
New Central C.	4	9
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	30½	31
N. Y. & N. H.	196	198
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	32
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Northern Pacific	3	3¼
Ohio Southern	14	20
Ontario Mining	8	12
Oregon Improvement	10¾	12½
Oregon R. & N.	18	22
Pennsylvania Coal	300	330
Peoria & Eastern	2	3½
Pittsburg & Western pf	28	30½
P., C., C. & St. L.	16	17½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	46	48
P., Ft. W. & Chicago	157	..
P., Ft. W. & Chicago., sp	150	..
Quicksilver	1	2½
Rens. & Sar	181	..
R., W. & O.	114	115½
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4⅞
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	1½
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	112
St. Paul, M. & M.	108	112
Silver bullion certificates	60	..
So. Cotton Oil	..	59½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14¾	15
Toledo & Ohio Central	40	49
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	70½	75
Utica & B. R.	150	..
U. S. Rubber pf	93½	94½
*U. S. Leather	9⅝	10
Wisconsin Central	2½	3¼

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	93¼	93⅜	92¼	92⅞	19,290
Chi. Gas	75	75¼	73¾	74⅛	16,130
C., R. I. & P.	63¼	63⅜	63⅛	63½	1,460
C., B. & Q.	72¼	72½	71	72	2,410
C., M. & S. P.	57	57	56¼	56¼	10,610
Chi. & N. W.	97¼	97¼	96½	96⅞	340
C. of N. J.	88¾	88⅞	88⅛	88¾	670
C., H. V. & T.	20	20	20	20	10
D. & C. F.	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅝	860
Gen. Elec	29¾	30¼	29¼	29½	2,180
L. & N.	53⅛	53⅜	52¼	52¾	3,660
Mo. Pac	21⅞	22	21¼	21¼	570
Manhattan	108⅞	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞	40
Nat. Lead	30⅞	31	29½	31	1,750
Nor. Pac. pf	16¼	16¼	16	16	20
Omaha	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	50
P. & R.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	20
So. Ry.	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	40
Tex. Pac	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	100
U. S. Cord	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	230
West. Union	88¼	88¼	87⅞	88⅛	1,080
Total sales					61,520

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
B., C., R. & N. 1st	106	106	106	106	$2,000
C. & N. P. 5s	39½	39½	39½	39½	5,000
Can. So. 1st	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	3,000
Chi. Gas, L. & C. 1st	93	93	93	93	7,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	69½	69½	69½	69½	2,000
Lac. Gas 5s	92	92¼	92	92¼	5,000
Gen. El. deb. 5s	90	90	90	90	$3,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	80	80	80	80	3,000
Ohio So. 1st	93½	93½	93½	93½	3,000
R. G. W. 4s	64½	64½	64½	64½	5,000
R. I. 5s, c	100¾	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	6,000
R. I. deb. 5s	91	91	91	91	4,000
Total sales					$48,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. C. & Va	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	60
Chollar	.43	.43	.43	.43	100
Con. Imp	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Total sales					660

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	552,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Bank Note	..	43½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	40
American Typefounders'	1	3
American Typefounders' pf	21	25
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	180	195
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	102½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	8½	12
Barney & Smith pf. stock	91½	94
Barney & Smith Car common	17	18½
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf	68	72
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	192
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	9	11
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	67½	70
Brooklyn City Railroad	160	162
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	9	11½
Brooklyn Traction pf	..	60
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	68	69
Celluloid Company stock	60	65
Central & South Am. Telegraph	117½	120½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Central National Bank	..	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	161	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	69
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	125	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	66	70
Continental Trust	161	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	..	91
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	94	..
†Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	155	157
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108½	110½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. [illegible]	176	179
Equitable G. & F. Co. [illegible] 6s	94	96
Eighth Avenue	310	..
†Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
Fourth National Bank	176	186
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	55½	57½
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56	58
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	322	..
Gallatin National Bank	305	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	105	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	75	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	95	97
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	7	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	39
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	136
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101¾	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
†Journeay & Burnham pf	90	94
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
†Kings County Elevated	3	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	167
†Lafayette Gas Company stock	79	82
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81½	83½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Long Island Traction	10⅛	10¾
Lorillard pf	117½	119½
Mutual Gas, New-York	154	157
Manhattan Trust Company	120	125
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	63	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	108	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	276	288
Mex. National Construction pf	6½	9½
Mechanics' National Bank stock	180	..
Michigan-Peninsula Car Co. pf	48	..
Mich.-Peninsula Car Co. com	7	10
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	..	93
National Park Bank	280	290
National Shoe and Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	64	..
National Wall Paper Co. pf	..	86
National Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	1	4
New-Orleans Traction common	15	16½
New-Orleans Traction pf	57	60
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	30	37
New-York Air Brake Company	..	10
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	22	24
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	..	45
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	82¼	83¼
Norfolk & W. R. R. Div. scrip	35	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	104½	..
N. Y. Guarantee & Indemnity	345	360
New-York & Texas land scrip	60	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	98	100
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	102½	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	147	..
†N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	700	..
New-York Security & Trust	253	..
Ohio Valley R. R. 5s, 1938	..	45
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	79	83
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	1
Omaha & St. Louis pf	1	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	63	..
Pennsylvania Coal	312	320
Postal Telegraph & Cable	54	58
Pratt & Whitney common	..	20
Pratt & Whitney pf	47	51
Real Estate Trust Co	161	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	109
Second Avenue Railroad	..	157
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	87	92
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	20	..
Standard Oil Trust	169	170
Standard Gas	39½	41½
Standard Gas pf	90	92
Staten Island Railway	56	64
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	210	220
State Trust	195	205
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	111	114
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 2d	86	88½
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	..	1½
Third Avenue Railroad	176	177½
Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s	12	..
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City pf	7	..
Tradesmen's National Bank	99	..
Trenton Potteries common	5	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	48½
Terre Haute & Logansport	18	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	85	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	182	..
Trow Directory pf	38	48
Union Ferry stock	62½	65
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	104¾	105¾
Union Elevated 2d	22½	25½
†Union Railway 5s	105	106½
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	115	130
Union Typewriter 1st pf	71	75
Union Typewriter 2d pf	24	30
Union Trust	685	700
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	178	186
†United States Trust	850	860
Valley Railroad of Ohio 1st 7s	115	..
Val. R. R. of O. 6 per cent. ctfs	..	43
Western Gas Company	42	44½
‡Western Gas Company bonds	83	84½
Western National Bank	109	112
*Worcester Traction pf	79	..
Worcester Traction common	12½	14
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	22
Worthington Pump common	..	28
Worthington Pump pf	85	90

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The United States Mortgage Company, Central Trust Company, and New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company closed the subscription books for $7,000,000 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company yesterday at 11:30, the loan having been very largely oversubscribed.

—Harvey Fisk & Sons, 24 Nassau Street, have received deposit of over 60 per cent. of the Evansville and Richmond bonds, and request holders to deposit their bonds with them on or before Feb. 15.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange:

5 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $50 each, 395.

$1,000 New-York City District Water Supply Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, (hypothecated,) $1,000.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	155
Broadway	233
Butchers and Drovers'	150
Central National	118
Chase National	450
Chatham	340
Chemical	4000
City	435
Citizens'	130
Commerce	178
Continental	123
Corn Exchange	278
Deposit	14
East River	135
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	114
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	300
German American	113
Germania	300
Greenwich	160
Hanover	305
Hudson River	150
Importers and Traders'	500
Irving	135
Leather Manufacturers'	180
Lincoln National	565
Manhattan	182
Market and Fulton	210
Mechanics'	178
Mechanics and Traders'	140
Merchants'	131
Merchants' Exchange	111
Metropolitan	2
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	227
New-York County	530
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	122
Nineteenth Ward	100
National Bank of North America	140
Oriental	220
Pacific	173
Park	275
Phenix	115
Republic	147
Seaboard National	169
Second National	300
Southern National	150
State of New-York	103
Third National	105
United States National	180
Western National	110

The sales of bank stocks were 10 shares of American Exchange at 154, and 6 of Western National at 110.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Buffalo, R. & P.—			
Mileage	334	334	304
4th week January	$74,520	$70,553	$69,577
Month	228,789	218,714	215,690
Bridgeport Traction—			
4th week January	4,331	2,374	......
Month	18,550	10,173	......
Canadian Pacific—			
Mileage	6,327	6,327	6,015
4th week January	$332,000	$384,000	$453,000
Month	1,170,000	1,389,000	1,535,583
Chesapeake & Ohio—			
Mileage	1,362	1,192	993
4th week January	$269,415	$259,909	$253,867
Month	780,554	756,069	......
Den. & Rio Grande—			
Mileage	1,654	1,646	1,640
4th week January	$171,700	$172,600	$238,500
Month	525,400	519,200	735,700
F. W. & R. G. (net)—			
Mileage	146	146	146
July 1 to Dec. 31	$149,314	$67,963	......
Louisville & Nash.—			
Mileage	2,955	2,942	2,857
4th week January	$533,054	$534,495	$623,759
Month	1,591,675	1,654,610	1,857,669
From July 1	11,778,554	11,410,534	......
Mobile & Ohio—			
Mileage	687	687	......
January	$271,675	$293,841	$306,032
Mexican National—			
Mileage	1,218	1,218	1,218
4th week January	$126,319	$121,159	$128,649
Month	340,928	334,980	401,663
Lake Erie & West.—			
4th week January	92,299	73,169	96,748
Norfolk & Western—			
Mileage	1,566	1,566	1,555
4th week January	$199,436	$154,022	$178,262
Month	765,173	736,429	650,103
St. Louis S. W.—			
Mileage	1,223	1,222	1,222
4th week January	$148,700	$118,700	$161,100
Month	445,900	365,200	435,900
Texas & Pacific—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
4th week January	$211,941	$210,545	$225,006
Month	644,765	608,793	623,048
Wabash—			
Mileage	1,978	1,932	1,930
4th week January	$289,804	$314,373	$366,000
Month	906,014	905,155	1,063,829
Mexican Central—			
4th week January	273,428	252,692	220,296

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Brooklyn Elevated for quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Mileage	20	18	16
Gross earnings	$380,038	$447,475	$513,245
Operating expenses	242,754	267,769	278,009
Net earnings	137,284	179,706	235,236
Other income	952	1,260	1,936
Total	138,236	180,966	237,172
Charges	209,007	203,004	182,466
Deficit	70,771	22,038	*54,706

*Surplus.

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $16,946 and a profit and loss deficiency of $27,139.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
P. & E. for Dec.—			
Mileage	287	287	287
Gross earnings	$279,853	$303,667	$400,739
Operating expenses	247,952	260,007	339,869
Net earnings	31,901	43,660	60,870
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,965,196	5,104,880	5,256,551
Operating expenses	2,942,613	3,549,884	3,759,933
Net earnings	1,022,583	1,554,996	1,516,571
Phila., R. & N. E. for quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Mileage	180	180	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$193,613	$224,152	30,539
Operating expenses	136,525	223,784	87,259
			Increase.
Net earnings	57,088	368	$56,720
Charges	35,204	34,944	260
Surplus	18,884	*34,576	53,460
So. Ry. for Dec.—			
Gross earnings	1,668,803	1,641,473	27,330
Expenses and taxes	1,068,331	1,055,392	12,939
Net earnings	600,472	586,081	14,391
July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	8,746,139	8,215,212	530,927
			Decrease.
Operating expenses	5,646,275	5,651,864	$5,589
			Increase.
Net earnings	3,099,864	2,563,348	$536,516

*Deficit.

The Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1894, a net income of $23,183, against $35,013 for the same time in 1893. The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $57,140 and a profit and loss surplus of $170,661.

The annual report of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad shows net earnings of $313,810. In 1893 net earnings were $372,603.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—West Chicago Street Railroad stock sold at 109¼, ex-dividend, shortly after the opening of the market this morning. This is equivalent to 110¾ with the 1½ per cent. dividend on, but is the lowest actual quotation made for the stock in two years. North Chicago sold at 250@251. The volume of business transacted in the street railways was comparatively light. There is still a good deal of unfavorable talk on West Chicago, but the quick turn in the market yesterday has made the bears more cautious, and less disposition is being shown to sell the stock short at these prices. The elevated stocks were dull and weak. Current rumor is that the Lake Street Road will go into the hands of a receiver before the end of the week, although anything in the shape of official confirmation is wholly lacking. The bonds of the company sold down to 45½ to-day, and this is taken by some as an indication that some one has pretty definite information regarding coming unfavorable developments. Metropolitan bonds were also extremely weak, sales being made at 63, a loss of 5 points as compared with the last previous quotations. The declines in these, however, it is claimed, are purely in sympathy with the break in Lake Street bonds. Alley L first mortgage bonds were quoted at 64@64¼, and Gas Light 5s at 92⅛@92¼.

Bank clearings to-day were $13,373,502. New-York exchange sold at 25c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
American Strawboard	*24	25
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	*55	*54
Chicago Brew. & Malt	..	29
Chicago Brew. & Malt. pf	44¼	44
Chicago P. & P. Company	..	*51
Chi. S. Side R. T. (Alley "L")	12⅛	12⅛
Chicago City Railway	*300	*300
Chicago Telephone	*170	*170
Diamond Match of Illinois	143½	143½
Lake Street Elevated Ry	8¼	8⅛
Metropolitan "L"	15¾	*16
Mil. & Chicago Brew	10½	..
Mil. & Chicago pf	*30	*30
New-York Biscuit	*51¾	51⅝
N. Chicago Street R. R.	251⅛	251½
National Railway	*120	*120
Street's W. Stable Car Line	13½	13
West Chicago Street R. R.	110¾	111⅝
Western Stone	*62	*62
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	*99	*99
Chicago Dock Company 5s	*100	..
Chicago Pack. & Prov. 6s	*106	*106
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	64	*64
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	..	40
Chicago City Railway 4½s	*101½	..
Consumers' Gas 5s	82	..
Chicago Board of Trade 5s	*102	..
Chicago Gaslight & Coke 5s	92¼	92⅛
Lake Street 5s	48	46½
North Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s	*105	*105
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*102½	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	102½	102½

*Bid.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Local stocks were dull, and the tone of the market rather weak. Bay State Gas securities were the only feature worthy of notice, the 5s selling up ½, to 79½, and the seconds ¾, to 54. The stock, however, sold off ⅜, to ⅞. Bell Telephone dropped ½, to 190, and Erie Telephone advanced ½, to 49¼. Boston and Maine was steady at 168½, and New-York, New-Haven and Hartford declined ½, to 197. Mexican Central was steady at 6.

Like the rest of the local list, copper shares were dull, and inclined to be weak. Montana sold off to 37¾, and Butte ⅛, to 10⅛. Kearsarge was steady at 9¼, and Wolverine sold off ⅞, to 3¾. The officials of the Kearsarge claim there is no truth in rumors that a consolidation of the Kearsarge and Wolverine properties is contemplated. There is a story afloat that the Wolverine Company is about to buy more land. Quincy sold up to 100, and Tamarack was steady at 146½. Copper in London improved ⅛, to 40⅛, for spot, and to 40½ for futures. Money at the Clearing House loaned at 1 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Asked.	Monday Bid.	Monday Asked.
Anniston C.	15	..	15	20
Boston	4	..	4	..
Boston W. P.	..	90	..	85
Brookline	4	..	4	..
East Boston	4	4½	4¼	4½
West End	2	2⅞	2	2⅛

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Asked.	Monday Bid.	Monday Asked.
American Bell	189¾	190	190½	191
Erie	49	49½	48	49
Mexican	..	75	..	75
New-England	..	68	67½	68½

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Asked.	Monday Bid.	Monday Asked.
Dominion C.	14¾	15	14¾	15
Dominion C. pf	90	93	92⅞	93
Edison El. Ill.	123	126	125	126
General Electric	29½	30	29⅝	29⅞
General Electric pf	61	66	..	..
Ill. Steel	..	43	..	43
Lamson S. S.	22¾	23⅛	22¾	23¼
Pullman Pal. Car	155	156	155	157
Reece But. H.	18	18½	18	18½
U. S. Rubber	43¾	44¼	42⅞	43
U. S. Rubber pf	93	94	93	93½
W. El. 1st pf	48¾	49	48¾	49¼
W. El. as	..	32½	..	32½
Bay S. Gas	9¾	10	10	10¼

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Asked.	Monday Bid.	Monday Asked.
Atchison	4⅜	4⅝	4 7-16	4⅝
Boston & Albany	208	209	208	208½
Boston & Low	..	..	198½	200
Boston & Maine	168½	168¾	..	168¾
Cent. Mass	11	12	11	12
Cent. Mass. pf	50	..	50	..
C., B. & Q.	71⅞	72	72¼	72½
C. J. R. & S. Y.	89	91¼	88	91
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	101	..	100
Chi. & W. Mich	..	..	..	10
Conn. & Pass	..	..	135	140
Conn. River	..	248	..	248
Fitchburg pf	84½	85	84	84½
L., N. A. & Chi	7½	8½	7½	8½
Maine Cent	..	..	126	..
N. Y. & N. E.	30¼	30⅞	30¾	31
N. Y. & N. E. pf	60	..	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	179	179½	..	..
N. Y. & Wor	175	..	175	..
Old Colony	180	180½	180	180½
Union Pacific	8⅞	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞
West End	61¼	62	..	61¾
Wis. Cent	2½	..	..	2½

MINING STOCKS.

	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Asked.	Monday Bid.	Monday Asked.
Atlantic	10	10½	10	10½
Bost. & Mon	37⅝	37⅞	38¼	38⅜
Butte & Bost	10⅛	10⅜	10¼	10½
Calumet & Hecla	290	295	290	295
Centennial	50	75	..	..
Franklin	..	14¼	..	14½
Kearsarge	9⅛	9⅜	9	9¼
Napa, (Quicksilver)	..	5½	..	..
Osceola	22	23	22	23
Quincy	99	100	98	99
Tamarack	145	147	145	147
Tamarack, Jr.	..	12	11	12
Wolverine	3⅞	4	4⅜	4¾

*BONDS.

	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Asked.	Monday Bid.	Monday Asked.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	64⅞	..	64¼	..
At., T. & S. F. 3s, class A	18½	19	17¾	..
C., B. & N. 1st 5s, 1926	104⅛	..	104⅛	104½
C., B. & Q. cn. 5s, 1903	100½	..	100	101
C., B. & Q. Neb. ext. 4, 1927	94	..	..	..
C., B. & Q., P. 4s, 1921	..	..	87	88
C., B. & Q., Iowa 4s, 1919	..	..	98	100
C. H. J. R. & S. Y. C. T. 5s	104½	..	..	105¾
C. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	85¾	86½	..	86½
East. 1st 6s	..	122	121	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	..	..	..	84
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	95	..	95	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s	54⅜	55	..	55
Mex. C. 1st inc	9⅝	..	9⅝	..
Mex. C. 2d inc	..	..	5	5½
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	114¼	115¼	114¼	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	108	..	108	..
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	104	105	104	..
Or. S. L. 1st 6s	87	..	..	..
Rut. 1st 6s	110½	110¾	110½	111
W. E. S. R. 5s	..	105	..	105
Wis. C. inc. 5s	..	..	..	7½
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	78½	80	78½	79
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	55	54	..
Gen. El. cv. 5s	88¾	90	89	90
N. E. Tel. 6s	..	..	109	..

UNLISTED.

	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Asked.	Monday Bid.	Monday Asked.
Ft. W. Elec	1½	2	1½	2
Am. Sugar Ref	92¾	92⅞	93½	93⅝
Am. S. Ref. pf	92	92½	92	92½
Bay S. G. inc. 7s	25	30	..	..

*And accrued interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The local market opened with a continuation of the selling which characterized Monday's trading in the traction issues, and as the session advanced these shares weakened, no support being apparent in any of them. Last week's sharp rally tempted some new buying, and the traders also bought. Considerable of the stock bought by the traders was thrown on the market to-day, particularly in People's, which carried the price down from 48⅝ to 46¾, but a feeble rally at the close advanced it to 47. Philadelphia led the downward movement. Philadelphia dropped from 89¼ to 87¼, and closed at the latter figure. Electric opened ½ point lower, at 80, and declined to 79, closing at 79¼. The receipts sold down to 48½. Metropolitan was neglected. The first sale was not made until after 1 P. M., when it sold at 97½, against 98¾ at the close yesterday. Subsequently it declined to 96¾, closing, like the others, at the bottom. Baltimore sold at 15¼ and Indianapolis at 36. The annual meeting of the Baltimore Traction Company will be held to-morrow. In the railway list there was some disposition to sell Lehigh Valley down. It declined to 33, but at the close was bid up to 33½; otherwise there was no material change. The close was barely steady, with a limited demand and a tendency toward lower prices in the tractions.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Asked.	Monday Bid.	Monday Asked.
Baltimore Traction	15¼	15½	..	15¼
Choctaw	7½	8	7½	8
Con. Trac. stock	..	29¼	..	30
Electric Traction	78	79	80¼	80¾
Electric receipts	48	49	50	51
Elec. Stor. com	28	29	28½	29
Elec. Stor. pf	..	29	28	29
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝	⅜	⅝
Hestonville common	..	63½	62	64¼
Hestonville pf	70	71	70	73
Hunt. & B. T.	33¼	34	..	33¼
Hunt. & B. T. pf	50	51	..	51
Indianapolis stock	35½	..	35¼	..
Indianapolis 5 p. c.	84	85¼	84	85¼
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20¼	20½	20	20½
Lehigh Navigation	47	48	47	48
Lehigh Valley	33	33½	33¾	34
Metropolitan Trac	97	97½	98½	99
Minehill	66½	..	66½	..
N. J. Con. 5s	83	83½	81½	83
Newark Pas. 5s	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
Northern Central	67	69	67	68
Northern Pacific	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Northern Pac. pf	15¾	16¼	15¾	16½
Pennsylvania	50¾	50⅞	50½	50¾
People's Trac. 5s	91¾	92¼	91¾	92
People's Traction	47	47⅜	48⅜	48⅞
Phila. & Erie	..	25	..	23
Phila. Traction	87½	87¾	89	89¼
Reading	4 13-16	4⅞	4 15-16	5 1-16
Rochester Railway	38	38¼	..	40
United Co's of N. J.	..	236½	236	236½
U. G. I.	70½	71	70¾	71
W. N. Y. & P.	5⅝	6	5½	5¾
Welsbach	38½	39	38½	39

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.35	.35
Belcher	.39	.40
Best & Belcher	.78	.77
Bodie Consolidated	.87	.85
Bulwer	.15	.14
Chollar	.38	.39
Consolidated Cal. & Va	3.00	3.05
Crown Point	.42	.43
Gould & Curry	.29	.30
Hale & Norcross	.75	.78
Mexican	.74	.77
Mono	.24	.24
Ophir	1.40	1.40
Potosi	.45	.47
Savage	.35	.37
Sierra Nevada	.40	.40
Union Consolidated	.46	.46
Utah	.06	.05
Yellow Jacket	.43	.45

Financial Continued on Page 11.

Basis of Coal Distribution.

Anthracite sales agents and traffic managers met yesterday to receive the report of the committee appointed some time ago to fix a basis of coal distribution. The committee recommended that it be arranged on the basis of output of the various collieries for 1893, as compiled by the Inspector of Mines.

There was agreement to this for the present with the understanding that permanent arrangement for this year should not be made until the publication of the report of output for 1894, which will be ready in a few weeks. It will be based on that report.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:05 | Sun sets...5:24 | Moon sets...A. M. 4:46

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:12	4:48	10:38	10:50
Governors Island	4:38	5:04	11:16	11:21
Hell Gate	6:31	6:57	12:44	12:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Azores	......	......
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Tjomo, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
Regulus, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alvena, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Liverpool	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Circassia, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London	......	......
Patria, Hamburg	......	9:30 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, FEB. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Panama, Havana	......	8:15 A. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finance, Colon	......	12:00 M.
Yemassee, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Feb. 6.—Adirondack, Kingston, Jan. 31; Alvena, Port au Prince, Jan. 30; Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 23; England, London, Jan. 20; La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 26; Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 22; Manitoba, London, Jan. 25; Panama, Antwerp, Jan. 26; Rhynland, Antwerp, Jan. 26; Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 4; Venezuela, La Guayra, Jan. 31.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.—Principia, Dundee, Jan. 24; Wittekind, Bremen, Jan. 27.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.—Taormina, Hamburg, Jan. 25.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.—Dania, Hamburg, Jan. 29; Santiago, Nassau, Feb. 2; Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 2.

SUNDAY, Feb. 10.—Alsatia, Gibraltar, Jan. 27; Kolpino, Hull, Jan. 26; La Normandie, Havre, Feb. 2; St. Oswald, Gibraltar, Jan. 26; Valencia, Gibraltar, Jan. 27.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.—Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 1; Francisco, Hull, Jan. 26; Letimbro, Gibraltar, Jan. 28; Massasoit, Swansea, Jan. 28; Normannia, Genoa, Jan. 31; Seneca, Havana, Jan. 7; State of California, Glasgow, Feb. 1.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

SS Justin, (Br.,) Bisson, Maranham Jan. 3, via Para, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Owen, Girgenti Dec. 28, via Gibraltar, with fruit and sulphur to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Ardancorrach, (Br.,) Adair, Cienfuegos Jan. 27, with mdse. to Waydell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Runic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Jan. 25, with mdse. and passenger to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam Jan. 23, via Boulogne, with mdse. and passengers to Netherland-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Tampico Jan. 27, via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. W., moderate gale, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Bovic, for Liverpool; El Sol, for New-Orleans; Monomoy, for Bristol via Havre; Phoenicia, for Hamburg; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Kansas City, for Savannah; Ems, for Bremen via Southampton; Yoxford, for Port Royal, S. C.; Schleswig, for Inagua, Cape Haytien, Port de Paix, &c; City of Columbia, for West Point.

Brig Henry B. Cleaves, for Philadelphia and Ponce.

Barks Stanmore, for Sydney, N. S. W.; Alice M. Claridge, for Darien; Elise, for London; Laghetto, for Singapore; José D. Bueno, for Rio Grande do Sul.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Feb. 28, 1895, the characteristic of the light at Wolf Trap Light Station, Chesapeake Bay, Virginia, will be changed from fixed white, varied by a white flash every ten seconds, to fixed white, varied by a white flash every twenty-five seconds. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 1894, Page 82, No. 454, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Fifth Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 16.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—SS Baron Ardrossan, (Br.,) Capt. Corning, from New-York Jan. 17 for Calcutta, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Palermo for New-York Jan. 31.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, sld. from Girgenti for New-York yesterday.

SS Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, sld. from Naples for New-York yesterday.

SS Othello, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from New-York Jan. 13, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, sld. from Naples, via Gibraltar, for New-York to-day.

Bark Andrea, (Swed.,) Capt. Lundmann, sld. from Limerick for New-York to-day.

EAST SIDE BANK STOCKHOLDERS

Plan to Make Good Any Loss So as to Resume Business.

The stockholders of the East Side Bank, at 135 Grand Street, which closed its doors on Saturday last, held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday to decide on a way of restoring the institution to a sound financial basis.

Fifty out of the sixty-five stockholders were present, representing 672 shares out of 1,000, the capital stock. It was decided to fix a contribution of $25 upon each share of stock.

The deficit, caused by the shrinkage of collateral and by overdrawn accounts, was said to be about $11,000, though the bank officials would not state the exact amount. The contribution will more than cover the deficit. The surplus will go toward increasing the capital stock, the amount of this increase to be determined by the State Banking Department.

The President of the bank, Thomas P. Manners, on being asked when they intended to resume payments, said as soon as the Banking Department would grant them "a clean bill," which he expected immediately.

The Shoe and Leather Bank, which acted as their agent at the Clearing House, he said, had not helped them, but had been very kind. He anticipated no further trouble.

BLIND POOL OPERATIONS UNSUCCESSFUL

The Post Office Department Receiving Complaints from the Losers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Post Office Department is receiving additional evidence from persons claiming to have lost heavily in the "blind pooling" business, said to have been engaged in by three New-York brokerage firms, Weinman & Co., Thompson, Derr & Co., and Richardson & Co. In the case of the first-named firm, papers have been filed, stating that it had lost 96 per cent. of $40,000 invested.

The department is awaiting additional evidence before rendering a decision as to whether anything of a fraudulent character has been in operation in violation of the postal regulations.

A number of persons claiming to be victims have filed statements, showing that their money was invested in Richmond Terminal stock, which steadily decreased in value.

Sheriff's Sale on a Dredging Boat.

Sheriff Tamsen's auctioneers sold out a dredging boat, pontoons, pumps, &c., belonging to Edward R. Lowe, marine engineer, at Hallett's Cove, Astoria, yesterday.

The Sheriff's jurisdiction extends to high-water mark, so the sale was conducted on board the boat. Mr. Calhoun, who represented Deputy Sheriff Carraher, said that it was the coldest sale he ever saw, as the wind blew a gale and the thermometer was below zero. The sale realized about $500.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

To the holders of the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, dated March 2, 1885, due March 2, 1905, redeemable at the option of the company on and after March 2, 1895:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to terms of the above mortgage, the company exercises its option and will redeem, on March 2, 1895, the entire outstanding issue of these bonds.

Par and interest will be paid on March 2, 1895, at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New-York, on presentation of the bonds, with coupon of March, 1895, and subsequent coupons attached. Interest on these bonds will cease on and after March 2, 1895.

Dated Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1895.
THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE CO.,
HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY
hereby offers for subscription, subject to sale or advance in price,
$375,000 of its 5 Per Cent.
Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of 1890,
DUE MAY 1, 1920,
AT 103 AND INTEREST.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000, with right of registration of principal.
Trustee, Atlantic Trust Company, New-York.

Bonds listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. These bonds are part of a reserve of $500,000 of the original issue of $1,500,000, held for retirement of the outstanding first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of this company, which bonds are this day called for payment March 2, 1895.

Upon payment of the 6 per cent. bonds, this becomes the first issue covering the entire property of the company.

The mortgage contains a sinking-fund provision of $20,000 per annum, (bonds cannot be drawn,) under which the issue has already been reduced $61,000.

Capital stock of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Co.	$3,000,000
Bonded indebtedness, after March 2, 1895	1,439,000

The preference in subscription to these bonds is offered by the company until Feb. 10, 1895, to holders of its called 6 per cent. bonds, and for this purpose the company will receive its called 6 per cent. bonds on and after Feb. 1, 1895, at 103 flat, to be exchanged for the new bond.

Subscriptions will be received and exchanges made at
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.;
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 William St., New-York, N. Y.,
and at the office of the company, 16 Smith St., Brooklyn N. Y.
HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

Evansville & Richmond
BONDS.

Holders of these bonds wishing to avail themselves of the proposed settlement with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Co. must deposit their bonds with us on or before February 15th, 1895.

Circulars and full information can be had at our office.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,
24 Nassau St., New-York.
February 5th, 1895.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW-YORK & ONTARIO LAND COMPANY
First Mortgage Bonds,
DATED JAN. 4, 1890.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above company, dated Jan. 4, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of thirty-two hundred and sixty-four 2-100 dollars, ($3,264.02.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of February, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.
E. S. BAILEY, 7 Pine St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

OREGON SHORT LINE
AND
UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Committee now represents more than three-fifths of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds afloat and strongly urges all holders of these bonds who have not yet deposited them to do so forthwith with the American Loan & Trust Co. in Boston or the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co. in New-York.

A crisis in the affairs of the company is at hand. The present condition of affairs cannot continue much longer. The bondholders must act together either to secure the full value of their property if Congressional legislation permits a reorganization of the Union Pacific system to protect it if the first mortgage bondholders attempt foreclosure, as has been suggested, or to realize their own share if foreclosure of their own mortgages becomes necessary. Those who act alone will find it practically impossible to secure either result.

The hearing on the petition for a separate receivership of your property has been postponed to March 5, and the time for the deposit of bonds is therefore extended to Feb. 20, after which date a penalty will be imposed.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman, (President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.)
WALTER G. OAKMAN, (President New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., New-York.)
HOWLAND DAVIS, (Blake Brothers & Co., New-York.)
W. S. FITZ, Boston.
GEO. C. LEE, (Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston.
FRANCIS S. BANGS, (President the State Trust Co., New-York.)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6% BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.
SIMON BORG, 20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD, 45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE, 323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.
WALLACH & BEACH, of Counsel.

THE BOND RECORD

For February contains the following articles:
United States Bonds, Redemption in Gold Coin.
The Situation in January.
Sinking Funds—State and City Debts.
Railroad Reorganizations.
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.
Great Northern Railway Co.
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co.
Western Union Telegraph Co.
H. B. Claflin Co.
U. S. Cordage Co.
} Annual Reports Reviewed.
Stock and bond sales and quotation tables a specialty.
For sale on news stands and elevated stations. Price ten cents. Subscription, $1.00 per annum.

IMPORTANT.
EVANSVILLE and RICHMOND BONDS.

The undersigned holders of above bonds request all bondholders who have not assented to the proposed settlement of Harvey Fisk & Sons' to meet at the office of White & Blackwell, 54 Broadway, on Friday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of taking steps to protect their interests.
BIRMINGHAM NATIONAL BANK OF DERBY, Conn.;
JOHN DONGAN,
HENRY DOUGLAS.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.
To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building, corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—
(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and
(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and
(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.
(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisvillle;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN STAMPING CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the American Stamping Company, not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a meeting for the purpose of electing Directors, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 104 John St., in the City of New-York, N. Y., on the 21st day of February, 1895, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
E. OBERMAYER, Stockholder of said Corporation.
Dated New-York, Feb. 5, 1895.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY,
(Mackay-Bennett System.)
No. 253 Broadway, New-York.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Commercial Cable Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's offices, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, March 4, 1895, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed in the afternoon of Feb. 21 and reopened on the morning of March 5, 1895.
ALBERT BECK, Assistant Secretary.
Dated New-York, Feb. 4, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South St., Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 9th inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 14, 1895. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 124 Bowery, New-York City.

The annual election for fifteen Directors of this company and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the main office of the company, No. 124 Bowery, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. FRANK PATTERSON, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1895.

Election.—The annual election for Directors of this company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 72 Wall St., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1895. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
CHARLES A. HULL, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 14, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the depot, 6th Av. and 43d St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1895, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 12. EDMUND H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held in New-York at 115 Broadway, Room 66, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1895, at 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. REMSEN, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, February 7, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
STOCKS AND BONDS
—BY—
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, February 6,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
250 shs. Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
100 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.
100 shs. Lake Shore & Michigan So. R'way Co.
500 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
500 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. common.
340 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. prefd.
400 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
4 shs. Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. com.
8 shs. Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
200 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. prefd.
250 shs. Phenix National Bank.
66 shs. Central & South American Tel. Co.
$1,600 Central & South Am. Tel. Co. 5 p. c. ctfs.
3 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
5 shs. Home Life Insurance Co.
80 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
75 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
500 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
42 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
200 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
49 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
190 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
276 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
110 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
$11,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$7,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$5,000 Cinn., Dayton & Ironton R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$5,000 Alabama Midland R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$5,000 Louisiana Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$9,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. 3d Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1923.
$2,000 Chicago & Southwestern R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$6,000 N. Y., Lackawanna & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$3,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7 p. c. Consolidated Mtge. Bonds, 1900.
$15,000 City of Memphis Artesian Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1909.
$1,000 Atchison & Pike's Peak R. R. & Telegraph Lines (Central Branch Union Pacific) 6 p. c. Bonds, 1895, Nov., 1893, coups. on.
50 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
10 shs. Standard Oil Trust.
25 shs. Standard Gaslight Co., N. Y. pref.
10 shs. Standard Gaslight Co., N. Y. common.
$20,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 3½ p. c. Gold Bds., 1951.
100 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Rochester Gas and Electric Co. common.
50 shs. Rochester Gas and Electric Co. pfd.
120 shs. Merchants' Loan & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.
(By order of Union Trust Co. of N. Y., Guardian.)
$6,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. Co. 5th Mtge. (extended) 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1928.
$2,000 Central Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge., Series G, 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1898.
$4,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Consolidated Mtge. Bds., 1922.
$3,000 Canada Southern R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$2,000 City of Jersey City 7 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$3,000 City of Newark, N. J., 4 p. c. City Tax Bds., 1906.
$2,000 City of Indianapolis Water Company 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 Chic., R. I. and Pacific R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Ext. and Coll. 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
(By order of Union Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustee.)
$5,000 Cairo, Arkansas and Texas R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1897.
(By order of Union Trust Co. of N. Y., Administrator.)
$7,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. Funded Coupons 5 p. c. of 1895, (D., M. & Co. Trust Receipt.)
$7,000 Southern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1994. (First coupon July 1, 1896.)
(By order of Trustee.)
10 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Hall Signal Co.
1 sh. Chemical National Bank.
20 shs. N. J. and San Domingo Brewing Co.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
100 shs. Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
65 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
33 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
$5,000 Milwaukee St. R'y Co. 5 p. c. Con. Mtge. Bds., 1920.
$5,000 Chatt., Rome & Col. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1937.
50 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. common.
42 shs. N. Y. & East River Gas Co. prefd.
6 shs. Roanoke Land & Impt. Co., Series G.
$25 scrip do.
9 shs. Roanoke Gas & Water Co., Roanoke, Va.
$1,000 Town Martinsville, Va., 4 p. c. Bond, 1925.
$500 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1901.
50 shs. Washington Trust Co.
20 shs. National Bank of North America.
648 4-10 shs. Empire Warehouse Co. Limited (Trust certfs.) Hypd.
20 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
$2,500 Norfolk & Western (M. & W. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$13,000 Kans. Pac. R. R. 1st Cons. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919. (Continental Trust Co. Receipts.)
$5,000 Tol., Ann Arbor & No. Mich. Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1924, May, 1893, Coup., (Hypd.)
$2,000 New-England Equipment Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1897.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.

Dividends.

177TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of Income Tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 11, to stockholders of record on Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Feb. 12.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, Jan. 26, 1895.

A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after Feb. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 31, 1895.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

EXTRAORDINARY JURY'S SHORT SESSION

Its Work Far from Being Completed —Rumors of Coming Indictments.

Only one session of the Extraordinary Grand Jury was had yesterday. It began in the morning and lasted less than three hours.

The witnesses who were seen suggested no investigation of importance, but, as has been explained, persons having evidence of startling importance could have been taken to the inquisition room and conducted from it without risk of identification being incurred.

A rumor was current in the afternoon in offices of lawyers who have been retained by members of the police force and others who expect to be indicted that indictments would be handed to Justice Ingraham today. Neither he nor District Attorney Fellows nor Assistant District Attorney Lindsay would discuss the intentions of the Grand Jury.

That the jurors are far from having completed their investigation is evident from the presence in the House of Detention of Augusta Thorow, the two German girls committed there by Justice Ingraham, and Charles Priem, committed by Justice Van Brunt. The last to be examined was Priem, who was before the Grand Jury last Thursday, when he was arrested at the instance of Mr. Lindsay.

Col. Fellows had a conference on the bench in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, and Superintendent Byrnes sat for a while in the Court of Oyer and Terminer with Justice Ingraham. No preparations to dispose of a large number of prisoners had been made in the arrest department of the District Attorney's office.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Clough Overton, Fourth Cavalry; Lieut. William R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, each one month's extension; Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, Fifteenth Infantry, one month's extension; Capt. Bernard A. Byrne, Sixth Infantry, one month's extension; Capt. Reuben L. Robertson, Assistant Surgeon, fourteen days' extension; Capt. William Quinton, Seventh Infantry, four months.

Navy.

—Capt. W. S. Schley has been detached from duty as Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District, and has been ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

—Chief Engineer Richard Inch has been ordered to inspect coal at Baltimore, Md.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculation, with Higher Prices.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Firm — Provisions Firmer—Cotton Steady—Coffee Dull.

Although the day's business was very moderate in grain, there was a better feeling, due to the strength at the West, together with moderate buying for foreign account, and the close showed quite a substantial gain, with receipts expected to be lighter at the West. Provisions were influenced by the rise in grain, and made an advance, while packers were buying more freely. Cotton failed to hold its early advance, through local realizing. Coffee was dull and unsettled with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	57¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	47 @	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33 @	34½
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @	2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	11.25 @	11.75
Lard, Western steam	6.80 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	11¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¼@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	.. @	9.80
Lead	3.10 @	3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active on local account, with prices ¾@⅞c higher, as influenced by firmer cables, moderate buying for foreign account, light receipts West, firmer Western markets, and covering by local shorts, with the close strong. Spot was ¾c higher with the options, but business was light on export account, owing to the advance. Sales, 52,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 red at ½c under May, free on board, store, and 28,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 9½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¼c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 58½c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern, in store, 67¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61½c....Clearances hence, 74,564 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 205,637 bushels....Receipts, 54,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 139,877 bushels; in the interior, 156,409 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and firm at ⅝@1⅛c advance, influenced by the West and wheat, with receipts moderate, local shorts covering, and the cold weather. Spot was ½@¾c higher, but trading was dull. Sales, 20,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ⅞c under May, or 47c in store, and 10,000 bushels steamer mixed at 47¼@47½c, delivered.... Receipts, 40,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 83,125 bushels; in the interior, 198,067 bushels....Clearances hence, 61,754 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 63,985 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were ⅛@½c higher, with corn and the West, with a very light trade, and wholly on local account. Spot were in light demand, and held firmer....Sales, 60,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 35¾@36c for 6,000 bushels; clipped, 36½c; No. 3 do, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 33@33½c for 4,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34c; track mixed, 33½@35c; track white, 36@40½c for 50,000 bushels....Receipts, 24,150 bushels; exports, 4,607 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	57¼
March	30,000	57½ @58	58
May	1,475,000	58⅛ @58¾	58¾
June	....	....@....	58⅞
July	100,000	58⅝ @59 3-16	59⅛
August	....	....@....	59¼
Total	1,605,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	10,000	46⅞@47	47
May	475,000	47⅛@47⅞	47⅞
July	60,000	47¾@48¼	48¼
Total	545,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	32⅞
March	40,000	32¾@32⅞	32⅞
May	100,000	32⅝@32⅞	32⅞
No. 2 white—			
February	....	....@....	35⅝
March	20,000	35½@35⅝	35⅝
Total	160,000		

FLOUR—Exporters were rather low in their bids, and the local trade was buying very sparingly, while prices were a trifle steadier. Sales, 10,175 bbls, including 1,500 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.65@$2.80; 4,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.65, 150 bbls Spring straights at $3.20; 1,500 bbls Winter do at $2.65, and 2,100 bbls City Mill patents on private terms....Arrivals, 7,848 bbls and 11,967 sacks; exports, 5,989 bbls and 9,811 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 17,652 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal.
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	$2.10@$2.15
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.60
Straights	2.40@ 2.60	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts.	....@	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.81	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@$2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.60 asked, on spot, and $1.50 bid, to arrive; 53@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 50@52c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and weak. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white, do, $2.80@$2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 88@90c for Western and 93c for city; yellow, $1.08; white, $1.10.

OATMEAL—Dull and nominal. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 50@52c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in carlots, and 56@57c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85@87½c. Oilmeal, $23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive Cottonmeal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Trading is slack in clover, with prices nominal. Nominal figures are 9c for No. 1 and 9⅝c for fancy. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is more of a demand here close to held rates. Thus, 26c is bid for prime yellow and 26½c asked, while 25½c is bid for off grades. The inquiry comes from exporters. The Mediterranean offers 26c. The English markets want off-grade oil, bidding 25½c. They would take large lots at 25c. A fair business, comparatively, has been done latterly in Southern markets for Europe. England has taken from New-Orleans off-grade yellow, and at some other markets has been a buyer. At the former point it has paid 24@24¼c. The receipts here are small, by reason of the indifference of the South over selling at our market rates. The mills generally are quite firm. However, three tanks crude, in bulk, were sold, to arrive here from a near cost point, at 17c, mill price. This is the lowest rate of the season. However, 18c is nearer the general market, and many mills would not sell at that. Crude, in barrels, here, is at 22c, and 50 bbls sold; white is offered at 30c. COCOANUT OIL is quiet; Ceylon at 5.12@5.25c. Cochin is at 5¼@5½c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate demand, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 58c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in moderate demand; quoted at 53@54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 5.—Oil opened and lowest, 102; highest and closed, 103¼.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a little stronger temper and a moderate advance in prices, with at the West 10 points gain on pork, 5 points on lard, and 5 points on ribs. The receipts of hogs were not large, while grain was better, which encouraged buying of pork and ribs on the part of the packers. The export movements here were moderate, but there was a good business at the West in lard and meats. Trading here was light outside of a moderate movement in lard for the Continent. Cutters here are offering rather full supplies of meats at easy prices.

LARD—Western steam is up 5 points and steady at the close, with little doing here, but freer speculative buying at the West. Cash is nominal at $6.80. City steam is firm at $6.37½; sales of 75 tcs. Options—No sales; February closed at $6.80 and May at $6.95. Refined has a moderate Continent demand, and 750 tcs taken up; quoted at $7.35 for Continent and $7.60 for South American. Compound lard is quiet; quoted at 5@5¼c. The West was at $6.40@$6.45 for February, closing at $6.45, nominal, and $6.57@$6.62 for May, closing at $6.60@$6.62.

PORK—There was little done here for export, or only 100 bbls taken up. At the West prices were up 15 points, and closed 5 points off the best prices on packers' buying. February was at $9.65 to $9.72 asked, closing at $9.75, and May at $9.90 bid to $10.05, closing at $10. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$11.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $12.75@$15.

BACON is at 5 points better prices and firm. Short ribs at the West closed at 5c for February, while May was at 5.20c to 5.22c bid, closing at 5.22c.

BEEF—Exporters are light buyers, and home trade demands are moderate. Prices are unsettled. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.25@$7.75; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS favor buyers, with a dull trading. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—City meats are in fair demand at easy prices. Sales are 85 bxs clear bellies at 6c, and 13,000 lb pickled bellies at 5½c. City-pickled hams, 7½@8c; do, shoulders, 4¼c; 10-lb bellies, 5⅝@5¾c; 12-lb do, 5½c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅛c for 12 lb and 7¾@7⅞c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5⅛@5½c; fresh shoulders at 4⅝c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are higher and in better demand. Receipts at the West, 49,050 head; same time last year, 41,839 head. Chicago—Receipts, 20,000 head; best heavy and mixed, 5c higher; others steady; $3.60@$4.32½. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,091 head; active; strong; 5c higher; $3.50@$4.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,231 head; higher; $3.75@$4. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,500 head; active; $3.90@$4.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; weak; $3.60@$4. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; opened steady to easy; $3.45@$3.95. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.15@$4.40. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.15@$4.20. Quotations here are 5½c for heavy, 5½c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5⅞@6c for pigs.

TALLOW—A holding off of demand tends to a slightly easier feeling. City is now offered at 4¼c, ($2.75 charge for packages,) with bidding scarce and a trifle under that. For country produce, demands are better for small lots, with 4⅜@4⅝c quoted, and 105,000 lb sold. Australia is nominally 4⅝@5c.

STEARINE—For lard stearine, after the considerable business for export before alluded to, offerings are small. City is nominal at 8¼c. Oleostearine—Nothing further done, with steadiness at 6¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened dull and unchanged to 5 points down, and closed dull at 5 points decline to 5 points advance, without special features. Havre was irregular at ¼f decline to ¼f advance, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ¾ pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¼c for No. 7 and 15⅛c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8 at 16c; 1,000 bags Santos, No. 5 to No. 8, at 16¼c, ex ship, and 200 bags Cora on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 14.45c; September, 250 bags at 14.20c; December, 500 bags at 14.20c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 750 bags at 14.45c; May, 500 bags at 14.20c; September, 250 bags at 14.25c; October, 1,500 bags, at 14.30c; November, 250 bags at 14.25c; 250 bags at 14.20c; December, 250 bags at 14.30c; total, 3,750 bags. March, 250 bags at 14.45c; May, 250 bags at 14.20c, sold together; total for day, 5,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	....@....	....@....
February	14.45@14.55	16.40@16.45
March	14.40@14.45	16.10@16.15
April	14.25@14.35	15.80@15.85
May	14.15@14.25	15.65@15.70
June	14.15@14.25	15.35@15.45
July	14.15@14.25	15.15@15.20
August	14.15@14.25	14.80@14.90
September	14.20@14.25	14.70@14.75
October	14.25@14.30	14.30@14.45
November	14.15@14.20	14.10@14.25
December	14.20@14.25	14.00@14.10

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		225,563
Arrivals—Steamer Persia, (Victoria via Europe)		880
Total		226,443
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		6,572
Total stock in New-York to-day		219,871
Total stock in Baltimore	10,311	
Arrivals	..	
Total	10,311	
Deliveries yesterday	305—10,006	
Total stock in New-Orleans	21,695	
Arrivals	..	
Total	21,695	
Deliveries yesterday	823—20,872	
Total stock in other ports	..	— 30,878
Total stock in United States		250,749
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 4	88,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 4	33,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 4	116,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 24	10,000	—247,000
Total		497,749
Same time 1894		503,041

Visible supply of the world on Feb. 1, 1895, as compiled from figures received from exchange correspondents:

STOCKS.

		Bags.
England—		
London	97,835	
Liverpool	4,811	
Southampton	544	—103,190
Hamburg		132,000
Antwerp		105,400
Havre		435,000
Bordeaux		21,000
Marseilles		43,500
Trieste		145,690
Netherlands		186,000
Total Europe (all kinds)		1,171,780
Rio		182,000
Santos		323,000
United States (Brazil)	216,240	
United States, other kinds	99,467	—315,707
Total		1,992,487

AFLOATS.

Afloat for United States from Brazil	262,000
Afloat for United States from Java and East	28,000
Afloat for Europe from Java and East	67,000
Afloat for Europe from Brazil	355,000
Afloat for Europe from United States	18,000
Total	2,722,487
Against Jan. 1	2,687,207
Against Feb. 1, 1894	2,373,289

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16¼c

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6.. .50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8.. .50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9.. .90 below No. 7
No. 5.. .75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6.. .75 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	25½@26	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21½
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

COTTON.

Contracts were rather unsettled and trading more active, but chiefly in the way of local scalping, with the close steady at 2@3 points decline, while Liverpool was partly 1 point higher. Spot was dull and easy, with sales of 75 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1⅛c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	5.35@5.37	5.38	5.35	1,500
March	5.39@5.40	5.44	5.38	25,600
April	5.42@5.43	5.46	5.42	4,000
May	5.46@5.47	5.51	5.46	45,600
June	5.50@5.51	5.54	5.50	17,100
July	5.54@5.55	5.57	5.54	4,000
August	5.58@5.59	5.62	5.58	10,800
September	5.63@5.64	5.66	5.65	300
October	5.68@5.69	5.72	5.69	3,500
November	5.73@5.75	..	..	....
December	..@ ..	5.80	5.80	200
January	..@ ..	..	..	....
Total				112,600

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1895.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3863	7975	2080	..	..	..
N. Orleans	9893	16111	12811	..	..	..
Mobile	590	1556	2413	..	..	..
Savannah	3301	1439	3624	..	..	..
Char'ton	1670	554	1065	..	..	..
Wilm'gton	144	141	104	..	..	..
Norfolk	1253	938	1142	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	1547	2897	..	..	..
Boston	171	219	725	..	..	..
Phila	849	57	61	..	..	..
W. Point	1063	898	1991	..	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22797	31435	28913	..	..	..
This day last w'k	22906	42050	34385	24186	35086	19408
This day last y'r	14247	24384	20215	6746	13403	14746

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market very steady, with receipts light and demand good.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test.	Nominal.	Puerto Rico	[illegible]@35

RICE—Demand is fair and prices firm, with supplies moderate.

Domestic—			
Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4¼@4½
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Good	4¾@4⅞	Java	3½@3⅞
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6⅛@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was dull and unchanged, though quoted firm, but without sales. Refined was unchanged and steady, with a dull trade.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2¾c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2½c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3⅛c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A	4 5-16@4½
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16@3¾
Windsor A	3 9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3¾
Phenix A	3 9-16@3¾
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 6	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 7	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 8	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3¼
No. 12	3 @3 3-16
No. 13 (net)	2⅞ @....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 2,293 bbls; peas, 2,793 bbls. Exports: Beans, 235 pkgs; peas, 509 bbls. Domestic marrow beans have come forward a little faster than the trade could use them, and the unwillingness on the part of some receivers to accumulate stock has led to some cutting of prices. Demand from all sources continues very light, and this contributes largely to the depressed feeling noted of late. It is easier to buy than to sell the choicest marks at $2.35 in a jobbing way, and less money has been accepted for some of the finest goods in round lots. Medium have been selling for several days past at $1.82½, and are quiet and a little unsettled at the close. So few really choice pea here that $1.85 is obtained without much difficulty. White kidney holds firm under light offerings, and best improved yellow eye favor the seller. Not much doing in red kidney, but the country is strong, and there is a steady holding here. Turtle soup extremely dull. Fair business in California lima. Foreign beans have steadily advanced, closing firm, especially the under grades, which are in most demand. Green peas slow and weak. We quote for choice quality beans: Marrow, per bushel, $2.30@$2.35; do, medium, $1.82½; do, pea, $1.85; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.90@$1.95; do, yellow eye, $2.15; do, Lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea or medium, $1.60@$1.75; green peas, barrels, $1.05; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.07½@$1.10.

BUTTER—The moderate offerings of fancy goods kept prices to a steady basis, but all other qualities were in light movement, and, under free supplies, prices were unsettled.

STATE.

Creamery, Fall-made	14 @21
Dairy, half firkin tubs, extras	17 @18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	12 @13
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	17 @..
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	12 @14
Dairy, firkins, extra	16 @17
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24 @..
Creamery, firsts	21 @22
Creamery, seconds	18 @20
Creamery, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, June, extra	19 @20
Creamery, June, poor to choice	11 @17
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @12
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Factory, June, firkins, extra	12 @12½
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10 @11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	13 @14
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	10½@11
Factory, seconds	9½@10
Factory, thirds	8 @ 9
Rolls, choice	13 @14
Rolls, poor to fair	8 @12

CHEESE—Trading was quiet, but the tone was quite firm for top grades.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10⅜
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@11¾
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, common	3 @ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼@ 1½

EGGS—Cold weather and continued light receipts result in a strong market, with fresh stock 2c higher.

State and Pennsylvania	29½@30
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	29 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	28 @28½
Western, refrigerators	20 @23
Western, early-packed, defective, cases	$3.50@$6
Limed	18 @21

POULTRY—ALIVE—Too much stock came in last week to admit of much recovery in prices, but for the past two days only 5 cars have arrived, and with less than 10 cars more due this week the market is developing a much stronger tone. We understand that some of the Indiana fowls have been sold to arrive at 11c, with a corresponding improvements in other kinds. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10@10½c; chickens, 8c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, 20@30c.

DRESSED—Receipts for week, 9,561 pks. Receipts have fallen off, partly owing to the extreme cold weather West, and the market has shown a slight hardening tendency, although trade has not been sufficiently active to give much buoyancy. Turkeys show a slight advance and fowls have at last been raised a fraction, though they do not move readily and must be unusually good to reach our top quotation. Soft-meated chickens are very hard to find and small lots of such command a substantial premium. Ducks scarce and firm. Geese steady. Capons quiet, but steady. We quote: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 11@12c; do, young toms, 9@10c; do, old toms, 8c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Jersey, 11@13c; do, Western, average quality, 8@10c; fowls, Jersey, 10c; do, Western, 9@9½c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, Western, 8@9c; capons, Western, 10@17c; do, Philadelphia, 15@20c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3.50.

VEGETABLES—A very moderate request for potatoes, but domestic are steady as following firm advices from the interior. Onions firm for prime. Other vegetables move out moderately.

Celery, fancy Michigan, large, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	20@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	$4.00@$9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50@ 2.00
Spinach, per bbl	2.00@ 3.00
Turnips, per bbl	65@ 70
Kale, per bbl	1.00@ ..
Tomatoes, per crate	2.25@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.25@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 2.12
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 1.90
Scotch	1.90@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	6.00@ 6.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.00@ 3.50
English, per 168-lb sack	1.85@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks are worth $5.87½@$6 per 1,000; Jerseys, $5.25@$5.50; pale, $2@$2.50; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton, brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $20@$21....Rosendale cement is worth 90c@$1.05 per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.65@$2; English Portland, $1.90@$2.10; German Portland, $2@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 85c per bbl, and do finishing, 95c@$1; State common lime, 80c, and do finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are worth $2@$2.10 per 1,000. ....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

FRUITS—DRIED.—Receipts for week, 12,715 pks; exports, 4,860 pks. Evaporated apples have maintained rather a firm position, but sellers have secured no further advantage. Shippers bid 6¾c freely for prime, occasionally 6⅞c, but are unwilling to go up to 7c, except for wood-dried stock. Jobbing business is at 7¼@7½c for choice and 7¾@8¼c for fancy and extra fancy. There is still a good deal of apthy on the part of home buyers. Sun-dried apples in light supply, quiet, and steady. Chops have less call, and buyers do not bid over 2¼c for prime heavy packed lots. Cores and skins dragging. Since the advance to 20c on raspberries buyers have withdrawn and there is no business to speak of. Stocks, however, are very light. Cherries and plums slow. Blackberries held with a little more confidence. A fair quantity of California fruit is moving. Slightly lower prices have been named, in order to attract buyers of round lots. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7½c; do, common to good, 5@6½c; do, sun-dried, 5@6c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries, evaporated, 20c; do, sun-dried, 18c. Cherries, 12@13c. Plums, State, 5@5½c. Blackberries, 5@5½c. Apricots, 7@10c. Peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 7@10c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 3¼@10c.

FRUITS—FRESH.—Receipts of apples for week, 6,236 bbls. The stock arriving has met a steady, good demand, and prices have ruled strong and slightly in sellers' favor. Grapes dull, but in light supply. Cranberries have sold steadily to local dealers, and prices have ruled firm, with some holders inclined to raise prices slightly on best qualities. Florida oranges are in light supply, but not moving to any extent, and values are largely nominal; poor stock is neglected, even at low figures, and the few choice lots remaining are generally held above a prompt selling basis. Grape fruit neglected; little call for tangerines, and still less for mandarins. We quote: Apples, greening, per bbl, $3@$4; do, Baldwin, $3@$4; do, spy, $2.75@$3.75; do, spitz, $3@$5.50. Grapes, Catawba, per small basket, 10@18c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $9@$14; do, Jersey, $3@$3.75. Oranges, Florida, unfrozen, per box, $2.50@$4.50; grape fruit, $2@$3.50; tangerines, $2.50@$4; mandarins, $2@$2.50.

GAME—No snipe nor plover arrive, and values are uncertain, but they would sell readily at full prices. Wild ducks in light supply and of irregular quality and value; choice large in fair demand. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$2.50; do, redhead, 50c@$1.75; do, mallard, 40@90c; do, commoner kinds, 20@40c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market has ruled dull, and with some accumulation of stock prices have had a weaker tone. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 50@65c; do, shipping, 50c; clover, mixed, 50@55c; clover, 35@40c. Rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 30@40c.

HOPS—Offerings light, demand fair for fancy grades, and prices firm.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @..
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Bavarian, new	22 @25
Bohemian, new	23 @27
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—Trading moderate, with supplies light and values firm.

	Pounds.	Price.
—Dry—		
Cordova, selected	21@24	11 @13¼
Buenos Ayres	20@23	13 @13½
Montevideo	20@22	13 @13½
California	21@25	11 @11½
Matamoras	23@25	9½@10
Orinoco	20@23	11 @..
Bogota	20@24	10½@11
Central American	18@22	10 @..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	10 @10¼
Cordova kips	10@13	12 @12½
Galveston	20@25	9 @..
—Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	7 @ 7½
—Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4¼@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5¼@ 6
City slaughter, native steer	..@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	..@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	..@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	..@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	..@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	..@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Business is slow for both domestic use and export, with prices unchanged.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16¼@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy seconds	13 @16½	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects			11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	22@23
Middle backs	24@25	Bellies	9@10
Middle, heavy	25@26	Seconds	20@21
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin steady at 13.75c. Lake copper steady at 9.80c. Lead steady at 3.10@3.12½c. Spelter dull at 3.20c.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Held firmly and in better demand.

Southern, Old Dominion	29½
Southern Regular	29¾
Machine-made barrels	30

RESINS—Trading slow, but prices firm.

C'm st'n'd	$1.35 @ ..	I	$2.35 @ ..
Good str'd	1.40 @ ..	K	2.50 @ ..
E	1.42½@$1.45	M	2.80 @ ..
F	1.50 @ ..	N	2.95 @ ..
G	1.60 @ ..	W. G	3.15 @ ..
H	2.00 @ ..	W. W	3.25 @ ..

WILMINGTON, Feb. 5.—Resin firm; strained, $1.02½; good strained, $1.07½. Spirits of turpentine firm at 26½c. Tar firm at $1. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.—Turpentine firm; 26¾; no receipts. Resin—Good strained firm; $1@$1.10; receipts, 192 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 5.—Spirits of turpentine, 27½c asked. Resin firm at $1.05.

FREIGHTS.

Freights continue dull in all directions, and, with an excess of sail vessels offering, the market is weak. Engagements: To Hamburg, 2 loads grain last evening, 3[illegible] pfennigs; 300 tcs oleo oil, 80 pfennigs; to Liverpool, 500 bxs cheese, 20s; 500 bxs bacon, 10s; to Glasgow, 200 bxs bacon, 17s 6d.

Commercial Continued on Page 12.

COMMERCIAL—CONTINUED.

Charters—British steamer, cotton, Charleston to Liverpool or Bremen, 28s; Genoa or Barcelona, 34s, February; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 33s; Bremerhaven, 33s 6d, February; British steamer, general cargo, hence to Lisbon and Genoa, private terms; Spanish steamer, general cargo, Virginia to Liverpool, at or about 12s; British steamer, phosphate and general cargo, Fernandina and Virginia to Hamburg, private terms; British steamer, linseed, Rosario to New-York, 20s, early February; British steamer, ore, St. Jago to Philadelphia or Baltimore, 9s; Norwegian steamer, hemp, Progreso to New-York or Boston, 3-16c; British steamer, sugar, two ports north side of Cuba to New-York or Philadelphia, 10c; Boston, 12c; two British steamers, sugar, two ports north side of Cuba to New-York or Philadelphia, 10c; Boston, 11c; steamer, steel rails and fastenings, Philadelphia to New-Orleans, $2.80; British ship, grain, San Francisco to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, 44s 6d, including coal freight out from Swansea; British bark, grain, San Francisco to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, 25s, less 1-3 to a direct port; German ship, resin and spirits, Savannah to Hamburg, 2s and 3s 3d respectively; brig, general cargo, Boston to west coast of Africa, private terms; British schooner, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince, private terms; schooner, oak ties and lumber, Bermuda Hundreds, James River to Elizabethport, 14c and $4 respectively.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 95,906 pks flour, 9,619 pks cornmeal, 50,700 bushels wheat, 103,950 bushels oats, 153,550 bushels barley, 8,250 bushels peas, 248,778 bushels corn, 50,877 bales cotton, 1,022 bbls spirits turpentine, 8,613 bbls resin, 550 bbls tar, 1,347 bbls pork, 135 bbls beef, 19,855 pks cutmeats, 28,673 pks butter, 11,598 pks cheese, 20,384 tcs lard, 25,773 kegs lard, 2,312 bbls whisky, 1,579 hhds tobacco, 1,766 pks tobacco, 643 bales wool, 2,425 bbls beans, 1,075 pks buckwheat flour, 6,137 bbls cottonseed oil, 3,861 bbls molasses, 3,709 bags peanuts, 15,834 pks eggs, and 1,148 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $7,306,318, and since Jan. 1, $36,989,621, against $36,331,054 same time last year. The week's exports included 3,212 bbls apples, 70 bbls pot ashes, 232,150 bbls wheat flour, 50 bbls rye flour, 1,886 bbls cornmeal, 602,779 bushels wheat, 3,347 bushels oats, 1,793 bushels peas, 95,413 bushels corn, 841 bxs candles, 767 tons coal, 23,846 bales cotton, 14,489 bales hay, 100 bbls crude turpentine, 609 bbls spirits turpentine, 4,713 bbls resin, 100 bbls tar, 27 bbls pitch, 400 gallons sperm oil, 17,907 gallons lard oil, 1,557 gallons linseed oil, 318,392 gallons cottonseed oil, 7,554,129 gallons petroleum, 6,701 bbls pork, 2,112 bbls beef, 952 tcs beef, 7,097,376 lb cutmeats, 127,046 lb butter, 554,929 lb cheese, 6,138,125 lb lard, 751 bbls rice, 105,614 lb tallow, 1,425 hhds tobacco, 1,037 pks tobacco, 166,849 lb manufactured tobacco, 4,743 lb whalebone.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The bullish news in wheat was far in excess of anything that the opponents of higher prices for that grain could introduce to-day. The bulls themselves were again disposed to try what success they could achieve in buying, which was in itself quite a factor in causing the advance made, while the bears did not seriously obstruct the upward movement. French advices to the effect that bonded stocks of wheat in that country were only 2,500,000 bushels against 9,000,000 a year ago, were received. The Australian crop was reported as being 25 per cent. less than last year, and deficient in quality. Baltic and Indian shipments for the week were light at 3,364,000 bushels, the addition of American exports not bringing the supply up to the amount required by importing countries, as estimated by Beerbohm. Liverpool cables were higher, and Continental markets showed advances generally. New-York was a liberal buyer at the opening, while foreigners were buying in that city. There was some wheat put out by the heavy professional "shorts," but not enough to materially affect the market. Receipts were light, 23 cars for Chicago and 195 cars in the Northwest. Withdrawals from store were 15,818 bushels and export clearances from Atlantic ports were 324,311 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened from 53c to 53⅛c, advanced to 53⅝@53¾c, where it closed, ⅝@1c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ½c a bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 158,809 bushels; shipments, 129,403 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 139,877 bushels; shipments, 205,637 bushels.

CORN was strong and higher. St. Louis was a conspicuous buyer, the assumption being that a lighter movement from the interior was having an influence in communicating confidence to the Southwest. Wheat's strength had likewise an effect. Cables were steady and firm. Liverpool reported an advance in the near futures. Receipts were 209 cars, and to-morrow's estimate was a modest one. Withdrawals from store were 51,840 bushels, and 91,760 bushels were exported from the seaboard. May corn opened from 42⅞c to 43c, advanced to 44c, closing at 43⅞@44c, 1c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was in active demand and strong. Prices in that department were ½c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 228,517 bushels; shipments, 107,331 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 83,125 bushels.

OATS received strength from their environments. No conspicuous trading took place; the sentiment, however, leaning to the buying side in a marked degree, with the offerings not pressing. Receipts were 176 cars. Withdrawals from store were 99,149 bushels. May oats closed ½@⅝c higher than yesterday. The cash market failed to respond to the stronger futures, business being transacted at about steady figures.

RYE was firm. Cash rye was in good demand, but the futures were neglected. No. 2 on the regular market was 50c; No. 2, by sample, sold at 51½c; May was 52c bid. Receipts were 6 cars.

BARLEY was steady to firm. Spot offerings were readily taken, and some to-arrive lots were also bought. Receipts were 30 cars. Screenings sold at $16 per ton; No. 3 sold at 54@55½c; No. 2 at 56@56½c. To arrive lots sold from 56c to 56½c.

PROVISIONS—The trade in provisions was a semi-stagnant one, a stronger hog market imparting a similar tone to product. After the opening the business was slow, and first prices were not essentially changed throughout the day. May pork closed 10c higher than yesterday. May lard closed 2½@5c higher, and May ribs 5c higher. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Liverpool was easy. Receipts were good and shipments very large. The cash business was light, owing to the difference between bid and asked prices. A fairly steady tone prevailed.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 21 cars; corn, 100 cars; oats, 107 cars; hogs, 34,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Eastern lines are asking 20c on flour and grain to New-York and 30c on provisions, but are not getting much new business at these figures.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Feb	50 @..	50⅝@..	50	50½@..
May	53 @53⅛	53⅝@53¾	53	53⅝@53¾
July	53⅞@..	54⅝@..	53⅞	54⅝@..
Corn No. 2—				
Feb	40⅝@..	41½@..	40⅝	41½@..
May	42⅞@43	44 @..	42⅞	43⅞@44
July	43 @..	44 @..	43	43⅞@..
Oats No. 2—				
Feb	26⅝@..	27¼@..	26⅝	27¼@..
May	28⅝@..	28⅞@29	28⅝	28⅞@29
June	28½@..	28⅞@..	28½	28⅞@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
May	$9.95	$10.05	$9.95	$10.00
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	6.57½	5.65	6.57½	6.62½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	5.20	5.25	5.17½	5.22½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Minneapolis mills made a further cut of 15c in prices to-day; the feeling was easy at the decline; No. 2 Spring wheat, 53⅝@55⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 53@55c, by sample; No. 2 red, 50½c; No. 2 corn, 41⅝c; No. 2 oats, 27¾@28c; No. 2 rye, 50c, nominal; No. 2 barley, 56@56½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.42 bid; prime timothy seed, $5.65, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $9.75@$9.87½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.50@$6.52½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.62½@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars: Cutloaf, $4.69; granulated, $3.94; standard A, $3.82 per bbl; linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company: Raw, 56c; boiled, 59c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	2,950	9,490
Wheat, bushels	16,069	17,470
Corn, bushels	134,292	52,564
Oats, bushels	169,400	114,329
Rye, bushels	14,950	1,740
Barley, bushels	49,200	19,153

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 17@19c. Eggs were steady; fresh stock, 23c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—Flour steady and unchanged; market quiet; receipts, 2,175 bbls; shipments, 9,820 bbls. Bran—Market steady; bulk, country points, 55@56c; east side, sacked, firm at 67c bid; country points, sacked, east side, 63c; this side at mill, sacked, 66@66½c. Wheat higher; firm; receipts, none; shipments, 94,253 bushels; February, 51⅛c; May, 52¼@52⅜c; July, 52@52⅛c. Corn higher; receipts, 25,200 bushels; shipments, 6,750 bushels; January, 38¾c; May, 41¼c; July, 42c. Oats higher; receipts, 12,100; shipments, 26,725 bushels; February, 30½c; May, 29⅞c. Pork—Standard mess, $10.25@$10.50; lard, prime steam, 6.40c, nominal; choice, 6.50c. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 4.25c; longs and clear, 5¼c; clear ribs, 5.25c; short clear, 5.40c; boxed, ⅛c higher. Bacon—Packed shoulders, 5c; ribs, 6c; short clear, 6⅛c; order prices, ¼@½c higher. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool—Market dull; Missouri and Illinois—Medium, 14c; low and cotted, 12@13c; hard burry, 8c; Southern—Hard burry, 6½@7c; light fine, 10@11c; heavy fine, 8@9c; Texas—Medium, 9@10c; fine medium, 9@10½c; heavy and sandy, 6@7c. Bagging—Order prices: 1¾ lb, 4⅝c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5⅝c; iron ties, 65c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead—Market dull; steady; firm at 2.95c for both soft and chemical. Spelter—Market dull but steady; quoted at 2.90c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—Wheat showed considerable strength to-day; May opened at 53c, sold up to 53⅝@53¾c, where it closed; samples were quiet, with light offerings; No. 1 Northern, 62@63c, with other grades selling at yesterday's quotations. Barley quiet and unchanged, 53½c being the best bid for No. 2, in store; samples were in fair supply and demand, No. 2 selling from 54c to 54½c, and one car of fancy Minnesota at 55c. Oats were ¼c higher, and in demand both locally and for shipment; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 do., 31c. Rye firm and continues in brisk demand at 53c for No. 1. Corn unchanged at 43c for No. 3 yellow. Flour very dull, but millers are firm at the decline noted yesterday, at $3.20@$3.25 asked for choice hard Spring wheat patents, in wood. Provisions are firmer; mess pork, $9.75 for cash and $10 for May. Prime steam lard is quoted at 6.45c cash, and 6.60c May. Receipts—Flour, 3,600 bbls; wheat, 10,400 bushels; corn, 12,350 bushels; oats, 40,000 bushels, barley, 25,600 bushels; rye, 600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,950 bbls; oats, 2,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—There was a decided change in wheat sentiment to-day, and closing prices were 1c above last night. May closed yesterday at 54⅝@54¾c, opened to-day at 54⅝c, the lowest point, and advanced steadily to a close at 55⅝c; July closed yesterday at 55½@55⅝c, opened firm at 55¾c, and advanced to a close at 56½. The millers were early bidders for fair amounts of wheat, based on the improved flour demand of the morning; the largest purchase was 40,000 bushels, to arrive, at 56½c. Receipts, 106 cars, against 280 cars last year; on track, No. 1 hard, 57¼c; No. 1 Northern, 56¼c; No. 2 Northern, 54¾c. Corn unchanged. Oats steady; No. 3 white, 29½c; No. 3, 29¾c. Flour production, 20,000 bbls; shipments, 7,015 bbls; market firm; $3@$3.35 for patents, $1.90@$2.25 for bakers'. Bran, in bulk, $11.25@$11.50; in sacks, $12.50@$13.25; shorts, common, bulk, $13; fancy, $13.50.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Market fairly active, and prices about steady, with a moderate demand. Corn—Receipts are light; yellow ear, 43c; No. 2 white, track, 43½c; No. 2 mixed, track, 43c. Oats—Market about steady and there is a fair demand; No. 2 mixed, track, 31¾c; No. 3 mixed, 30½c; No. 2 white, track, 33¼c. Pork quiet and steady; mess, $10.50; clear mess, $11.75; clear family, $11.75. Lard firmer and in good demand; steam leaf, 6¾c; kettle lard, 6¾c; prime steam firm, 6.45c. Dry-salted meats steady; loose shoulders, 4⅝c; loose short ribs, 5⅜c; loose short clear sides, 5⅝c; box-meats worth ¼c more. Bacon steady; fair demand; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short rib sides, 6c; loose short clear sides, 6¼c; boxed meats ¼c more. Whisky—Market steady; distillers' finished goods sold on a basis of $1.22; sales, 661 bbls.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5.—Spring Wheat—Not a sale reported to-day; limits steady. Closing: No. 1 hard, 64½c; No. 1 Northern, new, 63¾@64¼c; do, old, 64¾c. Winter wheat stronger; No. 2 red, 57c track, 55¾c store; No. 1 white, 58½@59c. Corn firm for through-billed, but trade light; No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 3 yellow, 44½@44¾c; No. 2 corn, 44½c; No. 3 corn, 44@44¼c, on track; store offerings held above the market. Oats opened weak and ½c lower; closed strong at outside prices; sales, 9 cars No. 2 white, 34½@34¾c; 3 cars No. 3 white, 34@34¼c; 3 cars No. 2 mixed, 32c, on track. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye nominal; No. 2, 54c asked, store. Flour dull and unchanged. Millfeed firm; good demand. Receipts—Wheat, 2,500 bushels; corn, 67,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 9,000 bushels; barley, 15,000 bushels.

DULUTH, Feb. 5.—Wheat had a little boom to-day. The opening was ¼c up, and the close was ⅝@⅞c above yesterday with buyers. One Superior mill bought 4 cars, on track, at ¾c over, to fill an order, but the rest would bid no more than ¼c over, and there was no wheat offering. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 58c bid; February, 58c bid; May, 59¼c; July, 60c bid; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65½c bid; February, 56½c bid; May, 58c bid; July, 58¾c bid; No. 2 Northern, cash, 53¼c; No. 3, 50½c; rejected, 47½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 58½c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; receipts, 42,554 bushels; inspected, 89 cars; last year, 52 cars.

PEORIA, Feb. 5.—Corn unchanged. Oats firm; higher; No. 2 white, 30@31c; No. 3 white, 29¾@30c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 52@53c. Whisky firm; high wines, $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, 1,800 bushels; corn, 21,400 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels; rye, 600 bushels; barley, 10,500 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 1,900 bushels; oats, 7,700 bushels; barley, 7,700 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Wool steady at unchanged quotations; supply light. Foreign competition is on the basis of the lowest foreign prices on record.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5.

BEEVES—Receipts, 34 cars, or 593 head: 25 cars for exportation in dressed quarters and 9 cars for a West Fortieth Street slaughterer; none for sale alive; nominally steady. City-dressed beef sides firm at 7@9c for native carcasses, extra do selling at 9½c; Texas beef sold at 6½@7½c. To-day's London cable quotes refrigerator beef at 8¾@9¼c lb; Liverpool market a little stronger than London, with best quality selling at 9¾@9⅞c; American live cattle and sheep unchanged. Shipments to-day include 504 cattle on the Monomoy for Havre by N. Morris; on the Bovic, for Liverpool, 440 cattle for A. J. Thompson, 2,007 sheep for J. B. Long & Co., and 2,680 quarters of beef for N. Morris; the Armenia for Glasgow will be laden with 120 cattle and 330 sheep for Armour & Co.; to-morrow the Paris will carry to Southampton 1,000 quarters for Eastmans Company, and 500 quarters for D. H. Sherman; the Adriatic has no box.

CALVES—Receipts, 70 head, of which 42 head at Sixtieth Street, and 128 head were held over yesterday; not many wanted, and trading limited; common to prime veals sold at $4@$7 100 lb; a few selected Harlem do at $7.25; no Western or barnyard calves offered. Dressed calves quiet, but unchanged at 7@10½c for city-dressed veals, 6½@9½c for country-dressed, 4@6c for little calves, with general sales at 5@6c.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—3 Harlem veals, 173 lb average, at $7.25 100 lb; 5 do, 90 to 170 lb, at $4@$7.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9 cars, or 1,775 head: 6 cars for city butchers direct and 3 cars to be sold, the latter all at Jersey City. On extremely light supplies and firm markets at the West, the competition was sharp for the few cars offered, and lambs were 15c higher, while sheep advanced 25c. The market closed firm; medium to prime sheep sold at $4@$4.75 100 lb; good to choice lambs at $5.50@$5.85. Dressed mutton higher at 6@8c lb, and dressed lambs sold at 8@9½c.——SALES.—NEWTON & CO.—190 Ohio lambs, 86 lb average, at $5.85 100 lb; 171 do, 82 lb, at $5.75; 61 do, 72 lb, at $5.50; 148 Ohio sheep, 96 lb, at $4.75; 23 sheep and lambs, 69 lb, at $4; 4 bucks, 125 lb, at $4. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—167 Kentucky sheep, 105 lb, at $4.

HOGS—Receipts, 47 cars, or 7,793 head; about 125 head on sale. Market steady at $4.50@$4.75. Country-dressed firm at 5@7c for good heavy to light weights; rough heavy sell at 4@4½c.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—23 State hogs, 138 lb average, at $4.70 100 lb; 47 pigs, 94 lb, at $4.75. S. SANDERS, late Monday—79 State hogs, 193 lb, at $4.60; 70 do, 119 lb, at $4.70.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 320 head; total for week thus far, 5,040 head; for same time last week, 6,240 head; consigned through, 300 head; to New-York, 190 head; on sale, 140 head; market opened steady; sales good; closed steady and firm; all sold; one load of very extra steers sold late at $5.50; light steers, $3.75@$4; fat Texas heifers, $4@$4.15; fair to good fat cows, $2.25@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,100 head; total for week thus far, 32,550 head; for same time last week, 37,600 head; consigned through, 3,600 head; to New-York, 3,050 head; on sale, 1,500 head; market opened active and higher; closed firm; all sold; Yorkers, $4.35@$4.40; good mediums and heavy, $4.30@$4.40; mostly $4.35@$4.40; roughs, $3.50@$3.90; stags, $3@$3.50; pigs, $4.35@$4.40. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,600 head; total for week thus far, 28,600 head; for same time last week, 27,400 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 3,200 head; on sale, 8,600 head; market opened steady and firm for good lambs and fat mixed sheep; good export sheep easier; closed strong; all sold; prime heavy sheep sold late at $4.42½; good light mixed sheep, $4.25@$4.50; fair to good, $3.50@$4.15; good to prime lambs, $5.35@$5.70; fair to good, $4.50@$5.25; culls and common lots, $3@$4.25; export wethers, $4.25@$4.50; export ewes, $3.75@$4.

EAST LIBERTY, Feb. 5.—Cattle—Receipts light; market strong at unchanged prices; prime, $5@$5.20; good, $4.40⅛@$4.45; good butchers', $3.90@$4.10; rought fat, $3@$3.70; fair light steers, $3.10@$3.35. Hogs—Receipts light; demand fair; heavy Philadelphias, $4.35@$4.45; medium Philadelphias, $4.30@$4.35; best Yorkers and mixed, $4.20@$4.30; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, $4.10@$4.15; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply fair; extra, $3.80@$4.10; good, $3.20@$3.60; fair mixed, $2.30@$2.75; common, $1@$2; yearlings, $2.50@$3.90; best lambs, $3.80@$4.50; common lambs to fair lambs, $2.50@$4.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,346 head; market quiet and prices steady; native steers, $3.90@$4.40; cows, $2.60@$2.75; Texas steers, $2.65@$4. Hogs—Receipts, 6,475 head; market strong to active; prices 5c higher; heavy, $3.90@$4; mixed, $3.75@$3.95; light, $3.80@$3.90. Sheep—Receipts, 1,595 head; market steady and shade higher; native mixed, $3.65@$3.75; lambs, $4.20@$4.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,500 head; market firm; common to extra steers, $3.30@$5.90; stockers and feeders, $2.25@$3.85; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.85; calves, $2.50@$5.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 19,000 head; market dull and 5c higher; heavy, $4@$4.25; common to choice mixed, $3.80@$4.20; choice assorted, $3.95@$4.05; light, $3.65@$3.95; pigs, $2@$3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000 head; market strong; inferior to choice, $2.50@$4.10; lambs, $3.25@$4.90.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Following are to-day's wool sales in detail, with prices obtained: New South Wales, 4,100 bales—Scoured, 6½d@1s 7½d; do, locks and pieces, 6@11d; greasy, 4¾@8½d; do, locks and pieces, 3¼@7d. Queensland, 600 bales—Scoured, 10½@11½d; do, locks and pieces, 6½@10½d; greasy, 5½@6¾d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@6d. Victoria, 2,900 bales—Scoured, 7d@1s 4d; do, locks and pieces, 6½@11d; greasy, 4¾@9½d; do, locks and pieces, 4@6¼d. South Australia, 1,100 bales—Scoured, 10½@11d; do, locks and pieces, 4¾@8½d; greasy, 4½@8d; do, locks and pieces, 2½@6d. West Australia, 700 bales—Scoured, 6¼d; do, locks and pieces, 4½@6d; greasy, 3¼@5¼d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾@4¾d. Tasmania, 13 bales—Scoured, 8½d. New-Zealand, 2,000 bales—Scoured, 11½d; greasy, 5@9½d; do, locks and pieces, 4¾@6¾d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 2,800 bales—Scoured, 6d@1s 2½d; greasy, ¾@6d; do, locks an dpieces, 3¾@4¾d. The series closing to-day opened tamely. Competition has been more hesitating than usual, as far as Australian merinos were concerned, and, in consequence, they suffered a decline of 5 per cent., with the exception of the best greasies. South Africa wools have been neglected throughout, and have declined from 5 to 7½ per cent. The activity of buyers for America has been the principal feature of the series. They bought the best greasy and scoured merinos with remarkable freedom, and succeeded in raising these grades ½d. Buyers for the Continent purchased only moderately. There was a poor demand for hot-water-washed wools, which sold at ruinous figures, even as compared with last year's rates. During the present series America has taken 16,000 bales, home buyers 58,000 bales, and the Continent 92,000 bales, while 52,000 bales are carried forward to the next series, beginning March 7.

LONDON, Feb. 5—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, February shipment, via Cape, 34s 9d per quarter. Sugar, 10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 7s 9d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—February, 9s 2¼d; May, 9s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 68s 9d; prime mess steady at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 56s 3d; do, medium, dull at 51s 3d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, easy at 39s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 30s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 29s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 28s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 28s 6d; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, steady at 28s. Cheese—American finest white dull at 48s; American finest colored dull at 50s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 17s 9d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s 3d. Resin—Common firm at 3s 10½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 33s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 4s 5d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 2d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 5s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 11d; February steady at 3s 10¾d; March steady at 3s 11d; April steady at 3s 11¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 5s@£3 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American middling, low middling clause, February delivery, 2 57-64@2 58-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 2 57-64@2 58-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 2 58-64@2 59-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 2 59-64@2 60-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 2 61-64, sellers; June and July delivery, 2 62-64@2 63-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 1-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 2-64@3 3-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 3-64@3 4-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 5-64d, value.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Sugar quiet but firm. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 7½ premium; on London, 18½ premium.

ANTWERP, Feb. 5.—Petroleum—14f 50c paid and sellers for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Feb. 5.—Cotton easy; middling, 5¼c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4⅜c; net and gross receipts, 2,080 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,129 bales; sales, 2,437 bales; spinners', 70 bales; stock, 153,078 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—Cotton easy; quotations revised; good middling, 5½c; middling, 5c; low middling, 4⅝c; good ordinary, 4 5-16c; net receipts, 12,811 bales; gross, 13,424 bales; sales, 5,100 bales; stock, 361,202 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 5.—Cotton quiet; middling, 5c; low middling, 4 11-16c; good ordinary, 4⅜c; net and gross receipts, 3,624 bales; exports, to the Continent, 9,665 bales; sales, 550 bales; stock, 89,258 bales.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Martin & Co., composed of Mrs. Hannah A. Martin and George W. Morrow, dealers in masons' building materials, with office at 289 Fourth Avenue, and yards at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Harlem River and 132 Horatio Street, made an assignment yesterday to John S. Huyler, the confectioner. Mrs. Martin is the wife of Robert C. Martin, who has been in this line of business for twenty years. Mr. Morrow is a brother-in-law of Mr. Martin. The present firm, it is said, purchased the stock and lease of Peck, Martin & Co. at the yards mentioned for about $12,000 four years ago, and the business has since been under the active management of Mr. Martin. Ten days ago the firm gave two chattel mortgages to the Diamond Brick Company for $3,000 each on two barges, the Diamond and the Louise, which caused some comment in the trade. Mr. Morrow, the "Co.," is a well-known confectioner in Jersey City and Ocean Grove, where his business was established by his grandfather seventy-five years ago. The liabilities are reported to be over $50,000, with nominal assets about the same as the liabilities.

—M. A. Lesser has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for James N. Holden, dealer in house furnishing goods at 187 Spring Street and 549 Ninth Avenue, on the application of the Adam French Company, one of his largest creditors. A few weeks ago he offered to compromise with his creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, but the offer was not accepted. His liabilities are reported to be about $9,000.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against Mrs. Wilhelmina S. Currier, wife of William D. Currier, restaurant keeper at 144 Fulton Street, who went to Denver for his health a few weeks ago, in favor of Jacob Fleischauer for $500 on a note made by her and indorsed by her husband. A lis pendens was filed against the house at 141 West Ninety-fourth Street, where they formerly resided.

—Craig & Co., dealers in hardware, seeds, and agricultural implements at Memphis, Tenn., have made a partial assignment. The assets are worth $100,000. The liabilities are $65,000. Of these, $14,000 are preferred. The creditors are mostly Northern agricultural implement manufacturers.

—Two more attachments have been received by the Sheriff against the Gardiner-Alvord Company, which manufactures umbrellas at 88 Walker Street, one for $1,311 in favor of M. Knauth & Co., and the other for $707 in favor of C. A. Auffmordt & Co.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against Sarah M. Higgons of Higgons & Parkes, dealers in dress trimmings at 91 Grand Street, for $3,618 in favor of John A. Higgons, to whom she confessed judgment.

—The Union Steam and Gaspipe Company of Pawtucket, R. I., has assigned to Charles A. Wilson of Providence. Samuel A. Jackson is President and manager. No statement is made.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $1,170 against the Johnson Railroad Signal Company of Rahway, N. J., in favor of John F. Pierson.

—Two attachments have been received by the Sheriff against Sarah Cohen, hatter, at 1,926 Third Avenue, for $820.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Charles A. Herpich Company of New-York City, to manufacture and deal in furs, fur garments, &c.; capital, $15,000. Directors—Mathilde Herpich, Maria Hoffman of New-Brighton, S. I., and Frederick Hoffman of Brooklyn.

Wiener Tailoring Company of New-York City, to buy, sell, and manufacture all kinds of clothing; capital, $7,000. Directors—Eli M. Goodman, Fannie Wiener, and Louis Werner of New-York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

THE PICKHARDT MANSION ON FIFTH AVENUE SOLD.

It Brings $472,500 at Auction—Two Notable Dwellings Disposed Of —To-day's Offerings.

Messrs. H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold, for Newbold T. Lawrence, the four-story brownstone dwelling 6 East Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, at about $72,500.

Messrs. Stabler & Smith have sold, for Cornelius W. Luyster, to Bernhard Beinecke, the four-story limestone dwelling 23 West Seventy-sixth Street, 32.4 by 90 by 100, at about $90,000. The house is one of the largest and most complete on the west side, with elevator and other conveniences. It is the first sold of a row just completed by Mr. Luyster.

The principal auction offering yesterday was by Mr. George R. Read, at the Exchange room, in Liberty Street. The property was the unfinished mansion of William Pickhardt, at the southerly corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, with the ground adjoining. The lot measures 102.2 feet on the avenue by 150 feet on the street, and the building is 60.2 feet front, and 125 feet deep. The mansion is of brownstone, four stories high, and is one of the largest dwellings in the city. In building it, Mr. Pickhardt was rather finicky, changing his plans and his builder from time to time, and expending vast sums to suit his varying whims. As much as $100,000 was spent in work below the level of the street in concreting the ground to a depth of several feet, and in building massive foundations, which reach more than forty feet below grade. The cellar floor is about forty feet below the sidewalk level. There is on the property a mortgage for $100,000 now past due. The ground was bought in 1880 by Mr. Pickhardt, for $270,000. The price obtained for the entire property yesterday was $472,500, which is exactly $270,000, plus the interest on the amount at 5 per cent. since 1880. The house itself, costing, perhaps, $600,000, does not figure in the total, as it did not in the estimates of the value of the property. The sale was regarded as a success, because property of this kind is not readily salable, and the auctioneer was congratulated by the bother and representative of Mr. Pickhardt, who was present.

The bidding was confined to a few persons. The first bid was $300,000. Then came bids of $25,000 each, which brought the total up to $450,000. Then $460,000 and $465,000 were offered, and bids of $2,500 additional followed, carrying the total to $472,500, at which figure the property was knocked down to A. H. Mathews, a real estate agent. Mr. Mathews said, after the sale, that he had bought the property on his own hook as a speculation, and that he would be able to make a profit of $20,000 by the operation.

For the privilege of bidding at the sale, the buyer was compelled to pay to the Exchange $472.50. Had the sale taken place at 111 Broadway, the fee would have been $5.

As part, also, of Mr. Pickhardt's property, Mr. Read put up for sale the parcel at 120 to 124 East Seventy-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, 125 by 102.2, with two-story stable and riding ring covering two-thirds of the plot. The bidding was too languid on this, however, and the auctioneer withdrew it, when only $90,000 was offered. It will be disposed of at private sale.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Sons sold, under foreclosure, at $6,100, to John Bezold, the two-story frame dwelling and stable at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and College Avenue, 17.8 by 100.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $9,000, to Julius Muller, the six-story brick store and lofts building, 94 Monroe Street, south side, 36.2 feet west of Pelham Street, 18 by 45.3 by irregular.

Mr. Kennelly also sold, under foreclosure, at $17,600, to Myer Hellman, the four-story brick tenement 450 Second Avenue, east side, 75.9 feet south of Twenty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, two actions, William B. Bristow, referee, 405, 407, and 409 West Forty-first Street, north side, beginning 115.10 feet west of Ninth Avenue, three four-story brick tenements, respectively 28.1¾, 27.11½, and 28.1¾ by 98.9. Due on judgments, on Nos 405 and 407, $22,880; on No. 409, $11,600.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, estate of Christopher Meyer, the Dater homestead, in the Twenty-third Ward, comprising 25.1272 acres, with front of 1,280.95 feet on Southern Boulevard and also fronting on One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Prospect Avenue.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 25 feet east of First Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Edward Hirsh of 120 East Sixty-first Street; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Edward Hirsh; cost, $75,000.

Morningside Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, five-story brick flat, by Ottinger & Brothers of 137 Broadway; cost, $25,000.

Morningside Avenue, east side, 27.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, two five-story brick flats, by same; cost, $25,000.

Morningside Avenue, east side, 91.6 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, five-story brick flat, by same; cost, $15,000.

No. 424 West Fifty-fourth Street, three-story brick stable, by Felix Haas, and others; cost, $6,500.

Eighty-third Street, southeast corner of Boulevard, one-story frame shop, by Nathalie F. Reynal; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Lexington Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Ellen Guilfoyle of 150 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; cost, $20,000.

Fourteenth Street, northwest corner of Sixth Avenue, by Volk Brothers, lessees, alterations to four-story brick factory and store; cost, $150.

No. 323 Greenwich Street, by Adolphus Hoffman, alterations to four-story brick stores; cost, $3,000.

No. 404 Fourth Avenue, by Richard Fingerhut, alterations to five-story brick tenement; cost, $75.

No. 39 Water Street, by I. Phillips Phoerin estate, alterations to five-story brick office building; cost, $800.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold, to Christian Gottschalt, at $2,050, the two-story frame building, with store, at the northeast corner of Eastern Parkway and Essex Street, 50 by 100.

Mr. Jere. Johnson, Jr.'s offering of store property fronting on Fulton and Liberty Streets, was withdrawn.

Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to Thornton F. Cragg, at $1,920, the two-story-and-basement frame dwelling 116 Buffalo Avenue, 16.4 by 85. To Leonard Michael, plaintiff, at $3,000, he sold the three-story frame building, with store, 521 Graham Avenue, 19.2 by 100. To Herman Busener, a party in interest, he sold at $900, a plot, 100 by 108.4, on the east side of Sixteenth Avenue, 150 feet north of Bath Avenue. To Reginald S. Blake, executor, plaintiff, at $12,000, he sold the three-story brick dwelling 222 Henry Street, 25 by 75 by irregular. To Joseph Byk, at $5,600, he sold the three-story brick dwelling 299 Tenth Street, 20 by 80. To J. O. Perry, at $2,000, he sold the three-story brick dwelling 531 Warren Street, 20 by 100. To A. C. Coursen, at $4,000, he sold the three-story frame building, with store, 378 Leonard Street, 25 by 100. To John K. Powell, plaintiff, at $4,000, he sold the two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling 230 Arlington Avenue, 40 by 100 by irregular.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fourth Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Sixth Street, four-story brick apartment house for eight families and stores, 25 by 74, $13,000; Herbert T. Dunn, owner.

Schaeffer Street, north side, 190 feet west of Knickerbocker Avenue, two-story frame stable, 25 by 40; F. Seigel, owner.

Fifty-first Street, south side, 360 feet east of Fifth Avenue, two-story and basement frame dwelling, 20 by 45, $1,500; James Blake, owner.

Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, two-story and basement frame dwelling for two families, 20 by 38, $2,500; J. Edwards, owner.

Eastern Parkway, south side, 25 feet east of Linwood Street, three-story frame flat, for five families and store, 25 by 65, $5,000; Louis Ilsemann, owner.

Fulton Street, north side, 51.1 feet east of Elton Street, two three-story frame flats and stores, 25 by 63 and 57.10, $4,000 each; Chris F. Nolte, owner.

Eastern Parkway, southeast corner of Linwood Street, three-story flat and store, 25 by 65, $6,500; Louis Ilsmann, owner.

Avenue D, northwest corner of East Twenty-first Street, two-story and attic detached frame dwelling, 30 by 39, $5,000; John F. Dreyer, owner.

Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eighth Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, for two families, $1,400; Thorwald Knutson, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

60TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Moses Dolan and Alexander P. Doyle to Patrick K. Gray.. $1
SAME PROPERTY; executors of Mary A. Dolan to same.......... 10,000
SAME PROPERTY; Mary McCourte and others to same.............. 1
78TH ST, s s, 87.2 ft e of Boulevard, 16x102.2; Edmund Hendricks, trustee, to Harry P. David and others.. 1
48TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Simon Klingler to Elizabeth Klingler.............. 1
92D ST, s s, 299.10 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Charles Stegmayer and wife to Frederick Cramme and wife.... 32,600
116TH ST, s s, 232.6 ft e of 2d Av, 21x100.11; Samuel Levy and wife to Emma Frohmann.............. 23,500
123D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Clarence W. Francis, referee, to Ludwig Heering.............. 11,075
110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 69.4x75.11; Catharine A. B. Abbe to Joseph E. Weed........ 1
101ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; James Allen and wife to Frank W. Jordan.......... 1
9TH AV, 457; Franklin Bien to Frank Greene and wife............ 13,600
MITCHELL PLACE, n s, 144 ft e of 1st Av, 18x80.10; Samuel Rosen to Philip Potash.................... 2,000
8TH AV, n w corner of 106th St, 25.11x100; Marcus D. Hutchison to Marcus Hutchison.............. 1
CONVENT AV, e s, 83.10 ft n of 148th St, 16x85; Annie C. Doyle and husband to Mary E. Pollock...... 1
11TH AV, s e corner of 65th St, 25.1x100; William G. Davies, referee, to Mary A. Keegan.......... 10,000
10TH AV, n e corner of 43d st, 105.5 x100; Edward Schweyer and wife to John McKelvey.............. 85,000
11TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 65th St, 25.1x100; also e s of 11th Av, 75.3 ft s of 65th St, 25.1x100; William G. Davies, referee, to William J. Nicklas.................... 11,100
105TH ST, 146 and 148 West; William C. Strange and wife to Sarah W. Searles.................... 1
22D ST, n s, 234.4 ft w of 8th Av, 21.10x98.9; Sarah W Searles to William C. Strange.............. 1
SAME property; executor of James E. Ward to William C. Strange.... 50
31ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 50x98.9; James McWalters and wife to Alice A. McCann.............. 100
75TH ST, 6 West; William E. Diller and wife to Frederick Moeller...... 44,000
88TH ST, 51 West; William Buhler to Elizabeth V. Arcularius.......... 10
71ST ST, s s, 337 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.5; Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Henry W. Kennedy.................. 7,000
91ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.8; Anna T. L. Atterbury to Martin C. Monaghan.. 1
45TH ST, 357 West; Frederick Gebien and wife to Henry Krogen........ 33,500
DOWNING ST, 31; James P. Powers to Marie M. Henik.............. 30,000
7TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x92.6; John C. Hays to Henry Feldmann.................... 18,200
10TH ST, n s, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; Margaret Weisel to Joseph Brereton.................... 30,000
OLIVER ST, 49; Alfonse Masucci to Josephine Masucci, ½ part........ 1
HUBERT ST, 7; Daniel J. Phelan and wife to Elias Kempner........ 7,500
HARRISON ST, s s, 37.6 ft e of Washington Street, 19x53; John Best to Edwin M. Harrison........ 1
ROOSEVELT ST, 14; Peter Canevari to Maria Canevari............ 1
WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 216 ft n e of Marble St, 108x100; Cecelia Cassel to Michael Dugan.............. 8,000
UNION AV, e s, 136 ft s of 156th St, 37.6x93.7; Hettie and John A. Knox to Marcus Nathan.......... 15,000
FOREST AV, s w corner of East 161st St, 25.4x100; Otto Schwenk and wife to Edward Mulligan..... 10
160TH ST, n e s, 150 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Frederick Leuthner to Jacob and Abraham Harris.................... 7,250
161ST ST, n s, 233.4 ft e of Morris Place of Av, 16.8x141; Clarence M. Fowler to Henry F. Meyer and wife.................... 6,200
4TH AV, e s, 48 ft n of 10th St, 24x83.3x25x irregular; Samuel W. B. Smith and wife to Isidor Cohn.... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Amund Johnson and wife to Isidor Cohn.......... 1
DELANCEY ST, 91, 25x87.6; Frederick J. Seelig to Paulena Frenkel.. 1
7TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x92.6; Cornelia G. Hays to John C. Hays.................... 1
HOUSTON ST, 475 East; Annie Cohen to Samuel Greenfield and another.................... 10,500
WILLETT ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Adolph Newman and Samuel Greenfeld and wives to Isaac Cohen.................. 32,500

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLETON, Laura V. and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; s s of 102d St, 100 ft e of Boulevard..........$16,000
BRERETON, Joseph, to Margaret Weisel; n s of 10th St, 244 ft w of Avenue A, demand.............. 25,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n e corner of Convent Av and 144th St, 1 year.................. 30,000
CRAMME, Frederick, and wife to M. M. Tillotson; s s of 92d St, 299.10 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 10,000
COHEN, Isaac, to Samuel Greenfeld and another; e s of Willett St, 75 ft s of Stanton St, (two mortgages,) 4 years.................. 7,850
CARBERRY, Sarah J. V., to Simon Silverman; 165 West 87th St, demand.................. 1,000
CHASE, George, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 74th St, 178 ft w of West End Av, 1 year.................. 30,000
CONDON, Michael, to D. D. Collins; s s of 140th St, 106.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years.............. 2,000
DAVID, Harry P., to Edmund Hendricks; 232 West 78th St, lease secures trust.................. ....
SAME to same; same property, 2 years.................. 500
DUGAN, Michael, to Cecelia Cassel; s e s of Washington Av, 216 ft n e of Marble St, 1 year....... 3,000
FRENKEL, Paulina, to F. J. Seelig; 91 Delancey St, (two mortgages,) 1 year.................. 1,879
FLAGG, Cornelia C., and another to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s s of 85th St, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years.... 23,000
HAWKES, Richard W., to P. A. Kendall; n s of 109th St, 75 ft w of Madison Av, demand.............. 1,500
HEERING, Ludwig, to Anna E. Coe, as executrix; n s of 123d St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.............. 10,000
KEEGAN, Mary A., to John O'Neill; s e corner of West End Av and 65th St, 1 year.................. 5,000
KRAKAUER, Jacques, and another to E. R. L. B. Seilliere; n s of 144th St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av; also s s of 145th St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year.. 32,000
KENNEDY, Catharine, to Jennie Arnold; n s of 152d St, Lot 412, west half, map of Melrose, South, 4 years 200
KNOX, Hettie, and another to William H. Payne; e s of Union Av, 173.6 ft s of 156th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years.................. 9,000
MOELLER, Frederick, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 6 West 75th St, 3 years.............. 25,000
MONAGHAN, Martin C., to A. T. L. Atterbury; s s of 91st St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.................. 45,500
McKELVEY, John, to Edward Schweyer; n e corner of 10th Av and 43d St, (two mortgages,) demand and 1 year.............. 95,000
McWILLIAMS, Robert, and wife to John Smith; e s of West End Av, 73.11 ft n of 97th St, 1 year........ 17,500
MAHLER, Helena, and another to William Schultz and another; w s of Fulton Av, 200 ft s of Bayard St, demand.................. 1,800
ORGILL, Thomas, to Ellen Bowden; 155 West 29th St, 5 years......... 1,000
NEWBORG, David L., and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 3 to 7 West 4th St, 5 years......225,000
NATHAN, Marcus, and wife to W. H. Payne; e s of Union Av, 136 ft s of 156th St, 2 years.............. 4,500
O'CONNOR, Janet A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8 East 12th St, 1 year.................. 20,000
O'REILLY, Hugh, and another to Catharine T. Smith; s s of 86th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 5 years. 18,000
PRENDERGAST, Patrick, and wife to D. W. James; n s of 84th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years... 35,000
REISS, Louis, and wife to Nathan Necarsellmer; w s of 3d Av, 60.10 ft s of 87th St, 2 years.............. 10,000
SMYTH, Catharine J., and others to American Surety Company; s s of 16th St, 170.6 ft w of Avenue B, one-half part, surety.............. 8,308
SEARLES, Sarah W., and another to William C. Strange; n s of 105th St, 146 and 148 West, demand.......... 1,000
THE Manhattan Pie Baking Company to Henry F. Quast; e s of Columbia St, 120 ft n of Grand St, demand.................. 7,000
WEED, Joseph E., to C. A. B. Abel; s s of 110th St, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 3 years.............. 8,300
NATHAN, Marcus, and wife to W. H. Payne; e s of Union Av, 154.9 ft s of 156th St, 2 years.............. 4,500
WALKLEY, Annie J., to J. O. M. Hafermann; e s of St. Ann's Av, 75 ft n of 136th St, 1 year.......... 400

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John, executor, to E. P. Schell..................$15,000
BILLINGS, Franklin N., to F. N. Billings and others.............. 1
HALL, Mary L., guardian, to E. L. Hall.................. 1
HAFT, Alexander, to J. L. Lissner. 1,000
JACKSON, James M., to F. J. Jonas. 5,000
LEVY, Sarah, to Milton Ulfelder.... 2,000
MAPES, Ida C., to Jennie Arnold.... 1,000
MOORE, Ephraim R., executor, to Edmund Hendricks, executor and trustee.................. 5,000
MOORE, Maria T. B., to M. V. C. Ogden.................. 3,000
MORRISON, Henry, executor, to Morris S. Wise, (two mortgages).. 2
POTTER, Eugene C., to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company.................. 7,000
SHAW, Robert L., to William Hogencamp.................. 1
SCHELL, Edward P., and others, executors, to E. P. Schell.......... 1
TITLE Guarantee and Trust Company to E. B. Van Winkle.......... 1,500
SAME to A. R. Vigoueroux.......... 10,000
WALLACE, Charles G., to M. I. Conrad.................. 5,000
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Samuel Weil.................. 1

Recorded Leases.

COMYNS, Catharine and William, executors of W. Comyns, to Mathilde Meyer; 46 West 14th St, 8 1-12 years.................. $4,000
NEWMAN, Mary A. and Hugh, to Michael J. Jennings; 1,110 3d Av, n w corner of 65th St, 6 2-3 years.. 3,600
PEISER, Caroline, to Beadleston & Woerz; 2,144 3d Av, 1 year........ 3,000
SCHWECKENDICK, Henry, to Gustav T. Von Glahn; 38 Amsterdam Av, 5 years.................. 2,500
SULZER Herman, to Frank Kolb; ice cream stand, &c., in lessor's building, 4 years, per term......... 2,300
SAME to Henry Kolb; 126th St, between 1st and 2d Avs, Harlem River Park and Casino, 5 years....... 1,800
THE WILLIAM WICKE COMPANY to Miller, Dubrul & Peters Manufacturing Company; basement and first floor, 404 to 408 East 32d St, 5 years.................. 3,200
WALSH, Mary A. and Anna R. Coggey, trustees of M. Conroy, to Henry Plager; 36 Frankfort St, 5 years. 2,000
WEED, Robert M., to John Milkelmann and another; 273 Bowery, 5¼ years.................. 1,080

Lis Pendens.

47TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 20 ft front; Hannah G. Gerry against Lizzie A. Shaw, (notice of attachment.)
44TH ST and 9th Av, n w corner; Louis Pelletier against Caroline Huerstel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
89TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 75 ft front; Jacob A. Zimmermann against Frederick Bornkamp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
INTERIOR LOT, between 84th and 85th Sts, 150 ft e of Madison Av, —x—; Mary E. Graham against Louis Stern and others, (action to recover possession.)
INTERIOR LOT, between 84th and 85th Sts, 200 feet e of Madison Av, —x—; same against Timothy McAuliffe and others, (action to recover possession.)
INTERIOR LOT, between 84th and 85th Sts, 164.6 ft e of 5th Av, —x—; same against Jacob new, (action to recover possession.)
MADISON AV, e s, at centre line between 84th and 85th Sts, —x75; same against Joseph Dryfoos and others, (action to recover possession.)
94TH ST, 141 West; Jacob Fleischauer against Wilhelmina S. Currier, (notice of attachment.)
3D ST, s s, 313.4 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9 ft front; John P. Scherff, executor, against Henry Perdeaux and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
82D ST, 401 East; 1st Av, 1,578; Simon Cohen against John Wynne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MANHATTAN AV and 102d St, n e corner; Patrick Reynolds against Howard E. Van Orden, owner; Van Orden Brothers, contractors... $840
94TH ST, 33 and 33½ West; Klaber & Co. against George I. Cohen, owner and contractor.................. 400
7TH AV, 723; Thornton Brothers against Thomas W. Conkling, owner and contractor.............. 640
107TH ST, 76 and 78 East; Patrick Reynolds against James Gault, owner and contractor.............. 250
148TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against William H. Brandt, owner and contractor.................. 626
DUANE ST, 57; Pearl St, 531; Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company against Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner; Guastavino Fire-Proof Construction Company, contractors.............. 2,624
167TH ST, w s, whole front between Franklin and Fulton Avs; Thomas O'Brien against the Church of St. Augustine, owner; P. J. Condon, contractor.................. 135
SAME PROPERTY; Patrick J. Lawlor against same owner and contractor.................. 216
EAGLE AV, 662 to 666; Ephraim C. Gates against Anton Renschler and Jacob Riehl, owners; Hugh P. O'Rourke, contractor.............. 1,781
3D AV, 278; John J. Radley against Charles Stoerzer, owner; John H. Browne, contractor.............. 60
116TH ST, 71 East; Jacobson Manufacturing Company against Dorr & Angel, contractors.............. 45
122D ST, s s, 600 ft e of 8th Av, 105 ft front; Frank Pillaggi against Charles Palliser, owner; Palliser, Palliser & Co., contractors; Emilio Vigni, sub-contractor.............. 53
SAME PROPERTY; Antonio Squillaciote against same.............. 10
SAME PROPERTY; Domenico Tramonta against same.............. 10

Stock of Domestic Rice Small.

In the rice market the attention given to domestic sorts continues, and has had a stimulating effect on prices. The stock on Feb. 1 in primary markets was smaller than at the same date last year.

Along the Atlantic coast the total is only a few thousand barrels in excess of local requirements. In Louisiana the situation is uncertain, and reports are somewhat conflicting, but all authorities agree that the amount is much less than last year. In consequence of this, rough has been and still is held on a nominal parity with cleaned, the difference being so meagre as scarcely to cover the actual losses in milling. This state of affairs has led to a combination to enhance the value of cleaned or depress the value of rough. Foreign sorts are moving freely, the principal business being in Japan rice.

In Louisiana all the mills except two have shut down. The stock there is estimated at 703,165 sacks, against 1,013,179 last year.

General Managers Testify.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—In the Debs trial to-day several members of the General Managers' Association testified to the relations existing between that organization and the various roads composing it and the part taken by the association in the strike. Their testimony was of an unimportant character. George M. Pullman will probably be called as a witness to-morrow.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND & MORTGAGE BY *The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.* AND *The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.*

AT CURRENT RATES IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.

Apply to BUREAU OF INVESTMENT OF THE Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

AN ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, DESCRIBING MY NEW AMERICAN BASEMENT, COLONIAL HOUSES IN 87TH ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST, MAILED ON APPLICATION. THREE ALREADY SOLD. PRICE FOR REMAINING THREE, ONLY $32,000. WATCHMAN ON PREMISES ALL THE WEEK. SUNDAYS FROM 1 TO 6. HOUSES ARE PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION, APPOINTMENTS, AND FINISH.

BUILT AND FOR SALE BY CHARLES BUEK, COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE, 9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

ATTENTION, OWNERS.—Wanted, private houses, flats, and tenements for Spring lists. EDMUND WILLIAMS, 155 West 23d St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—On the Hudson, a very fine country residence, brick dwelling and stable, with every city improvement and in perfect order throughout; one and a half acres of land; 8 minutes from depot. Full particulars and photograph with S. N. REEVE, 9 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

VERY DESIRABLE SUBURBAN HOME.—Good stable; large grounds; sale, lease, exchange; price $20,000. Photographs at CONDIT'S, 67 West 23d. OTHERS ALL DIRECTIONS.

THE ORANGES, N. J., SPECIALTY, including Morristown; real estate, sale and rent. E. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 B'way, New-York.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT APARTMENT HOUSE, 615 FIFTH AVENUE, (BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.,) *Absolutely Fireproof,* NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

These apartments have a frontage of 42 feet on 5th Av. and 100 feet in depth. Every modern convenience has been introduced for the comfort of tenants, and no expense spared to make them the finest appointed apartments in the city. Being ANNEXED TO THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL BY A FIRE-PROOF BRIDGE, tenants can enjoy the exclusiveness of a superb home with the privileges of the best hotel life. All the apartments are complete for Housekeeping, and the kitchens and working departments are an especial feature. Plans and particulars can be obtained by applying to J. Wright, Superintendent of the Belgravia, 49th St. and 5th Av.

"THE CROISIC." CORNER 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST. Entrance 7 West 26th St. Two desirable suites, two rooms and bath each, to let; also single room furnished. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or United States Mortgage Company, 59 Cedar St., Agent and Attorney for Owner.

Two fine apartments, large, light rooms, one corner. HOTEL GRENOBLE APARTMENTS, 57th St. and 7th Av. Connected with hotel and accessible to dining room. WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner.

247 5th Av. Beautifully-situated, sunny bachelor apartments to rent.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

FAMILY GOING SOUTH DESIRES TO LET until June 1 or longer its attractive furnished housekeeping apartment in the fire-proof Milano, 125 West 58th St.; seven rooms and bath; best location; references required; may be seen from 9:30 to 6.

APARTMENTS TO RENT—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, two attractive apartments consisting of six rooms and bath, in the house 26 West 47th St.; rent moderate; all modern conveniences. Inquire of janitor, on premises.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT, $25 TO $30. These exceptionally desirable apartments of 7 handsomely-decorated rooms will be so maintained that small families may make leases without fear of the annoyance incidental to many apartment buildings. Flats will be furnished under a two years' lease to thoroughly responsible parties. JAMES R. HAY, 50 West 98th St., or 7 Wall St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

TO LEASE.—The handsome 4-story dwelling No. 711 5th Av., with foyer hall, servants' stairway, &c.; low rent to desirable private family. Apply on premises or to E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A MAGNIFICENT FIRST-FLOOR OFFICE TO let, suitable for bank, railroad office, &c.; large plate glass front, overlooking City Hall Park; smaller suites of offices above at low rents; every modern convenience. Apply 261 Broadway, corner Warren St., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

NO. 12 FOURTH AV. First story, Store and Basement to rent. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

8TH AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 34TH ST., large store. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—IRVING GRINNELL, James W. Clendenin, and Samuel S. Howland, as Trustees for Joanna H. Grinnell under the will of Gardiner G. Howland, plaintiffs, against ROBINSON GILL AND WIFE, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly entered in the above-entitled action, and dated January 28th, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James S. McQuillen of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, distant 230 (two hundred and thirty) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Second Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with said avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, 99 (ninety-nine) feet and 11 (eleven) inches; thence eastwardly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street 20 (twenty) feet and ½ (one-half) of an inch; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue 99 (ninety-nine) feet and 11 (eleven) inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along said street 20 (twenty) feet and ½ (one-half) of an inch to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being now known as Number 319 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.—Dated February 1st, 1895.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

VARNUM & HARISON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. f2-2aw3wW&S

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Secretary's Office, 131 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y., January 21, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, March 5, 1895, at 4 o'clock P. M., from publishers of books now in use in the public schools and of all new publications and editions revised within the past two years, stating the terms on which they will furnish the same for five years from July 1, 1895. Also proposals for school apparatus for the same term. Samples of the books, &c., must accompany each proposal. Blank forms will be furnished on application to the secretary of the board, on which only will proposals be received. The committee reserves the right to reject any irregular bid or any proposal not in the interest of the board. EDWARD ROWE, Chairman Committee on School Books.